RETURNING FROM THE TRENCHES.

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CANADA

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	1916	1915.
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Silver	2,100,000	1,588,991
Lead	3,186,000	1,939,200
Copper	18,430,000	9,835,500
Zinc	3,648,000	1,460,524
Coal	7,094,000	5,638,952
Coke	1,623,000	1,475,226
Miscellaneous products	1,500,000	1,571,181
Total	$42,971,000	$29,447,508

INCREASE 1916 over 1915, $13,523,492.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1916, **$559,241,253.**

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CANADA

No. 587. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917. Vol. XLVI. 6D. WEEKLY.

RETURNING FROM THE TRENCHES.

CANADIANS, RETURNING FROM THE TRENCHES, PASSING PACK MULES LADEN WITH AMMUNITION ON THEIR WAY TO THE GUNS.

ANOTHER COMPANY OF CANADIANS ON THEIR WAY BACK TO THEIR BILLETS, AFTER AN ARDUOUS SPELL OF DUTY.

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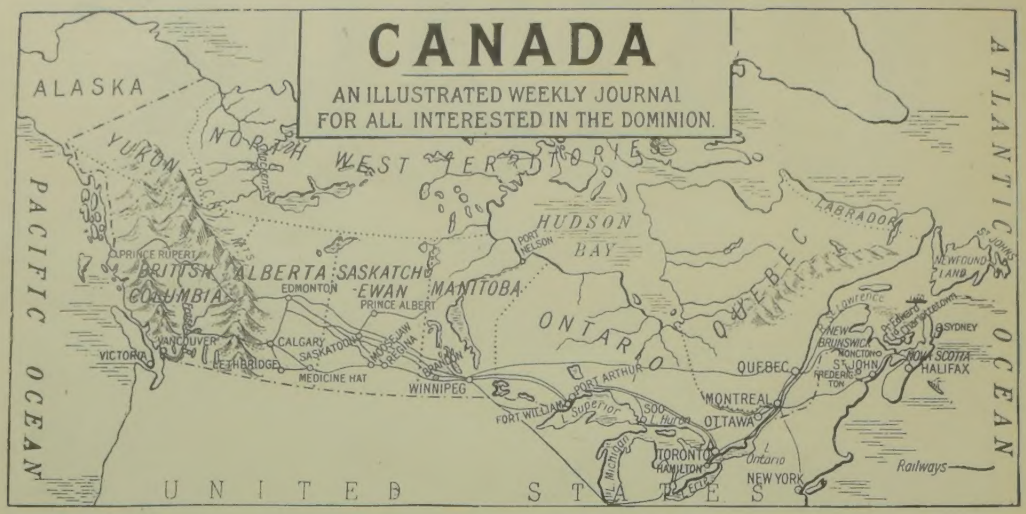

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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TO OUR READERS.

As the supplies of printing paper available have been still further reduced, those who wish to be certain of obtaining "Canada" must give a definite order to a newsagent for a copy to be reserved for them. If a newsagent is not conveniently near, order it from the publisher.

"Canada" is posted direct to subscribers for three months (13 copies) for seven shillings. Cheques and P.O.s should be sent to The Publisher, "Canada," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

REWARDS AND IRRITATIONS.

WE have previously voiced in *Canada* the strong feeling of dissatisfaction which exists among Canadians in khaki in regard to the distribution of military rewards and distinctions. The word "distribution" is really the keynote of the whole matter. In regard to acts of outstanding gallantry, by which the V.C. is earned, or field promotion in rank, there are no grounds of complaint; but other distinctions are very largely "distributed," and this on a plan which is to a great extent based on that of the British War Office. In the British Army there is quite as much dissatisfaction with the method of military awards as there is among Canadians. In the one case it has almost become a hide-bound tradition, whereas Canada—not being bound by any tradition—could have worked out a better plan.

The principle adopted is that a certain number of decorations, suitable for officers and men, is allotted to a corps or division. Each battalion commander is naturally anxious to get what he considers his share of these for his own particular command. The idiosyncrasy of a commanding officer has a not inconsiderable effect on the number of distinctions awarded to his battalion. One man would very warmly recommend for a piece of work carried through or a risk run, while another, considering it an ordinary matter of duty, might fail even to mention it in his report. These matters of difference in judgment and temperament make it inevitable that the merit of distinctions awarded must largely vary.

There is, however, another factor which may impair the merit of rewards, which is that, under the present conditions of trench warfare, there is a tendency for "periodic" distribution. After a certain length of time another batch of distinctions becomes due. This period, in the case of an army corps, or even of a division, may have covered weeks of intense and stubborn fighting—such, for instance, as the fights for the craters at St. Eloi—or a period of relative quietude. Great deeds of endurance, of sacrifice, and of gallantry took place in the shambles of the St. Eloi craters; many distinctions were deserved by officers and men. But, under the system of "distribution" and of recommendation, it becomes almost impossible to make an at all adequate and satisfactory list of honours for the particular units engaged at such times of severe and desperate stress.

Consider the feelings of a man who survived days of incessant struggle against icy mud, hunger, and a hopeless

fight against superior odds, when he sees ribbons on the breasts of men who, he knows, have never been in an assault or repelled an attack, while he and his companions go ribbonless. Canada had a unique opportunity at the commencement of the war of adopting its own standard and its own methods for the conferring of decorations, and even now it is not too late to discard a system which is unsatisfactory and unsuitable for non-professional soldiers. The reform could be carried out by adopting a very rigid system of reports on personal services, which would be reviewed at the end of the war by a competent Board, who would have data in their hands on which to judge and compare the relative value to be attached to the opinions of the reporting officers. The final judgments of such a War Distinctions Board would avoid many of the anomalies and surprises which, under present conditions, give real cause for disgusted comment. In the old professional armies distinction came largely by seniority and often by favouritism. There is place for neither in our citizen armies, where merit, carefully and exactly judged, should alone count.

—**—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The City and the Empire.

Last week we remarked upon the interesting new link forged between the City of London and Ottawa by the presentation of a new mace to the Dominion House of Commons, through Sir Robert Borden. The occasion afforded Canada's Prime Minister an opportunity of reiterating Canada's determination to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, and his own confidence that such an issue would come to pass.

The Imperial interests of the City are further emphasised by the decision of the City Corporation to present the honorary freedom to Sir Edward Morris, General Smuts, and the Indian representatives attending the Imperial War Conference, "in appreciation of their distinguished services to the Empire and of the loyal support which they and the countries they represent have rendered to the Mother Country in the great struggle for freedom and civilisation in which it is engaged." The Prime Ministers of Canada and New Zealand are already on the roll of the City's freemen.

* * *

The Returned Soldier.

Lord Shaughnessy, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is paying close attention to the needs of the Dominion not only now, while war is raging, but in the early days of the peace that is to come. Like so many other Canadian public men, he regards the return of Canada's soldiers as offering a tremendous opportunity for the country—so tremendous, indeed, that he declares that it will be the test of the quality of Canadian statesmanship. "We have," he says in a statement just published, "always wanted men to develop the country. Well, there they are, or will be—ready to our hand. Immigration is desirable, but uncertain. These men of ours will come home as a matter of course."

Lord Shaughnessy has no exaggerated idea of what those men will be like when they come back, but he is certain they will not be exactly the same as they were. He is convinced that, taken as a whole, the men who return able-bodied will be found better men than ever, physically and mentally—more hardy, self-reliant and enterprising; their minds widened by experience.

* * *

"Get Out of the Ruts."

Taking it for granted that the present system of securing employment for ex-soldiers will be greatly improved and developed, Lord Shaughnessy advocates that definite schemes of employment should be devised which will use a high percentage of each man's capacity, and that steps should be taken to bring a man into the work he is interested in and has skill for. As regards agriculture—"the foundation industry of the whole country"—he urges that farming should be made so profitable, by educational and financial aid, and the social conditions of rural life should be so improved, that thousands of men with natural inclinations that way will be attracted to agriculture and will succeed at it; while of the great majority of the men who will have to be provided for in other kinds of work he would like to see thousands, not now highly skilled, given special training to equip them with the skill they lack.

"We want to get out of ruts," is Lord Shaughnessy's warning. "We do our thinking in ruts, and that keeps us acting in ruts. At a critical time like this, with tremendous problems to solve, we must be bold without rashness, and not flatter our timidity with the name of caution."

* * *

Canadians and the Irish Question.

When the Irish question was recently forced to the front by Mr. Redmond we could not accept his statement that Canadian opinion was strongly on the side of the Nationalists. The expressions in the Canadian Press, which have since reached us, fully confirm our judgment. Organs of both political parties deplore the renewed agitation by Irish Nationalists in the midst of this great war, and recognise that the coercion of the Ulster minority is unthinkable.

* * *

Canadian Shells.

Gunners at the Front freely acknowledge that the shells they fire that come from Canadian factories are excelled by none in their good qualities. This fact is extremely gratifying to Canadians, and must indirectly have a valuable effect in raising the prestige of Canadian manufactures, not only in the Mother Country, but also among our Allies. Obviously, a country which can reach such a huge output of shells of supreme quality and excellence must possess equal ability for supplying manufactures which require skilled and accurate workmen.

The difficulties overcome by the Canadian Shell Committee have yet to be recounted. A very fascinating story of competent endeavour will be disclosed when the right time comes. No manufacturers in Canada were anxious to undertake the risky business of making shells which had to be accurate to the thousandth part of an inch and to pass most stringent tests in the quality of the steel. There were only one or two men in Canada at the time competent to undertake the tests required by the British War Office, and they had to improvise everything, from testing ranges to examiners. However, the thing was done, and, although at first many shells were rejected, the standard of quality became so high that Canadian shells have won for themselves recognition, just as our Canadian boys have also won recognition for their initiative and enterprise in trench warfare.

* * *

Shipbuilding n Canada.

Owing to representations made by the British Government, it is stated that the Government at Ottawa is taking steps to encourage the construction of as many merchant vessels as possible at the various shipyards in Canada. It seems likely that very shortly the largest shipbuilding programme ever undertaken in Canada will be in active operation. This new shipbuilding activity will mean increased prosperity to all the steel companies, which, as a matter of fact, are already enjoying abnormal prosperity owing to munition orders. On the Pacific Coast an active shipbuilding programme has already been commenced, but these are at present mostly wooden cargo vessels, which will be chiefly used for the lumber trade.

* * *

The Postal and Cable Services.

One of the most interesting statements in the annual report of the Dominion Postmaster-General is that during the last fiscal year new mail services were established over 2,006 miles of railway. Another notable indication of the extent of the area which the Canadian Postmaster-General administers is that there are still many postal districts so isolated that mail is delivered regularly only once a fortnight, or once a month, and in the case of some points within the Arctic circle even less frequently. Moreover, the occupied areas of the Dominion in touch with the postal system are being extended northward year by year.

As an index to the growth of postal business in the larger cities, it may be noted that Toronto headed the receipts with $3,733,000, Montreal coming next with $2,216,000, and Winnipeg third with $1,928,000; Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa, Calgary, London, Quebec, Edmonton, Regina, Halifax and St. John following in the order named.

The introduction of a cheap week-end cable rate between Canada and Australia or New Zealand has led to a large increase in the words transmitted, though the war is no doubt responsible for the fact that the total cable traffic between Canada and Australasia has increased by 50 per cent. This link between the widely separated Overseas Dominions has no doubt been permanently strengthened in consequence.

* * *

Canada's Mineral Output.

Though later and still more satisfactory figures from some of the Provinces are already available, the annual report of the Dominion Department of Mines, dealing with the year 1916, recently issued at Ottawa, demands attentive study for its official figures by those interested in the mineral development of Canada. Of course, in comparing the figures with those of the years preceding the war, allowance must be made for the great increase in values, and more attention should be given to output.

It was in 1910 that Canada's total mineral output first exceeded $100,000,000, the actual figures being $106,823,000, which steadily rose to $145,634,000 in the year 1913. The scarcity of labour and withdrawals of capital are doubtless responsible for the movement backward to $128,886,300 in 1914 and $137,109,000 in 1915. Last year, however, not only were values mounting up, but for certain minerals which Canada produces the demand became urgent, with the result that the value mined reached the record figure of $177,357,000. In the case of copper 100,785,000 lb. of metal contents in smelter products was valued at 17.27½ cents per lb. in 1915, while in 1916 the value of 119,770,000 lb. of product was 27.2 cents per lb. The increase in quantity produced in 1916 over 1915 was 18 per cent.; that in total value 87 per cent.

* * *

The Effect of the War.

The effect of the war on the mining industry has also been noted in the greater production of nickel, zinc, iron and steel, as well as of such rarer articles as chromite and magnesite. It is recorded that last year progress was made in establishing and increasing smelting and refining works, including the installation of electrolytic zinc and copper refineries at Trail, B.C., and the beginning of construction of a nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ont. Metallic magnesium is also being produced at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; ferro-molybdenum, at Orillia and Belleville, Ont.; metallic arsenic at Thorold, Ont.; and stellite, a cobalt alloy for high speed tool metal, at Deloro, Ont.

Thanks to the war, the world now knows to an extent that it never realised before the enormous extent and prospective value of Canada's undeveloped mineral wealth. It is now up to British statesmen and capitalists to take such measures as to ensure that this development goes ahead primarily for the benefit of our own peoples.

* * *

Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Two questions expected to be considered by the Imperial War Conference are the acquisition by Britain of the French islands of St. Pierre, to the south of Newfoundland, and their transfer to that Colony, and the absorption of Newfoundland (including St. Pierre) into the Dominion of Canada as another Province. If these two projects are realised they will, in turn, give rise to the question of an improvement of fishery relations between the United States and the enlarged Dominion of Canada, as the way will be clear then for such an outcome.

At present there is a fishery dispute between France and Britain arising out of the French islands of St. Pierre, quiescent for the moment, but with possibilities of becoming troublesome at any time. The French require bait for their fisheries on the Grand Bank, and Newfoundland, because France gives bounties to her fishermen by which they can undersell the Newfoundland codfish, refuses them access to the bait fishes, which are obtained mainly in Terranovan waters.

* * *

An Anglo-American Fishery Question.

Such bait is also equally essential for American fishermen carrying on their industry in the North Atlantic, and for them as well as for the French the principal bait supply is the coast of Newfoundland. As a result of friction some years ago, owing to the efforts of Newfoundland to obtain free entry for her fishery products into American markets, American fishermen have been excluded from Newfoundland waters, and as an outcome of the Hague Fishery Award of 1910 Newfoundland's position was confirmed. American fishermen, however, could also enjoy certain privileges in Canadian ports, but these are denied them in the same way. The entrance of the United States into the war should make it possible for the bars to be let down and some arrangement come to which would enable this Anglo-American fishery dispute to be removed from the arena of international difficulties.

For Canada this question takes on a special importance because of the diverse policies pursued on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, where American and Canadian fishermen operate in close proximity to each other. On the Atlantic seaboard Americans are excluded altogether, while on the Pacific, where the conditions are quite different, they are permitted entry to Canadian ports.

* * *

Wise Words.

The public in the Mother Country have shown themselves particularly appreciative of the vigorous speech of Overseas Ministers. Mr. Hughes, of Australia, captivated this public by his strong advocacy of a root and branch policy against the Hun. Sir Robert Borden has equally impressed the British public with his strong and unequivocal utterances. The worthy representative of a virile people, his deep-toned and well-considered words have strengthened confidence and quickened mutual fellowship wherever they have been heard.

On Tuesday, speaking at a luncheon at the House of Commons, he spoke wise words in warning his fellow citizens in these islands that the submarine blockade must be taken seriously, and that, if taken seriously by the whole nation, it was doomed to failure; and brave words when he said, "If any of us should chance to be despondent, let him go for confidence to the men in the trenches. If for a moment he lacks heart, let him go to the wounded in the hospitals for courage. If we seek a standard for the nation's spirit, let us remember the discipline and heroism of the men who lined up on the deck of the *Tyndareus* when she was sinking."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON.—At Vancouver, B.C., on March 27, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Davidson, a daughter.

MCARTHUR.—On March 21, at 67, West Cromwell Road, London, S.W., the wife of Alexander S. McArthur, Toronto, Canadian Engineers, of a son.

SALMON.—At Moncton, N.B., Canada, on March 6, the wife of John Forbes Salmon (formerly of Corstorphine), of a daughter.

THOMSON.—On March 4, at Macleod Hospital, Alberta, the wife of Glencairn Boyd Thomson, of a son.

WILLIS.—On March 23, at Kelowna, B.C., the wife of Harold Arthur Willis, of a daughter.

WILLISON.—On Tuesday, March 20, the wife of Walter A. Willison, 16, Elmsley Place, Toronto, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—SHORTT.—On March 29, at Michael's Church, Chester Square, by the Rev. J. L. Bennett, Roger Fyfe Clarke, M.C., Lieut., Canadian Engineers, second son of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Clarke, of Hamilton, to Muriel Gwendolyn, elder daughter of Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., and Mrs. Shortt, of Ottawa.

DEATHS.

BROUGHALL.—On March 27, at Thorpe Arnold, Warlingham, Lilian Mabel, wife of F. W. Broughall (late General-Manager, Sterling Bank of Canada, Toronto), and daughter of H. S. Strathy, Toronto.

CLARKE.—On March 25, at 12, Carey Road, North Toronto, of pneumonia, Herbert William Clarke, eldest son of Mrs. H. E. Clarke, of 10, Fitzwilliam Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey, and of the late H. E. Clarke, of 11, Queen's Road, Beckenham, Kent, aged 32.

LOUSON.—At 364, Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, on March 27, William S. Louson, husband of Isobel Constance Gentles.

On Service.

WINSLOW.—On March 22, of pneumonia, Capt. Jasper A. Winslow, Canadian Artillery, son of the late E. Byron Winslow, of Fredericton, N.B., aged 42.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

Sir Robert Borden at Presentation of New Mace.

Sir Robert Borden attended at the Guildhall on Wednesday of last week for the purpose of receiving the new Mace for the Canadian House of Commons presented by Sir Charles Wakefield (ex-Lord Mayor of London) and Sir George Touche, M.P., and Sir Samuel Shead (ex-Sheriffs of London).

The Lord Mayor (Sir William H. Dunn) presided, and there was a full attendance of the aldermen and councillors. Invitations to be present were accepted by the following, amongst others:—The Marquess of Crewe, Lord Desborough, Sir George and Lady Perley, Lord Beaverbrook, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Hon. Robert Rogers, Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Major-General J. W. Carson, C.B., Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, Lady Parker, Mr. Alderman Hanson, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Richard Reid (Agent-General for Ontario), Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Mr. Harrison Watson (Agent-General for Prince Edward Island), Mr. John A. Reid (Agent-General for Alberta), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. W. L. Griffith, Col. W. Molson Macpherson, Mr. Charles Cambie (Canadian Bank of Commerce), Mr. G. McLaren Brown (Canadian Pacific Railway), Mr. A. W. Smithers (Grand Trunk Railway), Mr. H. W. Harding (Canadian Northern Railway), Mr. G. C. Cassels (Bank of Montreal), Mr. J. Haydn Horsey (Dominion Bank), Mr. T. R. Whitley (Royal Bank of Canada), Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Col. C. A. Hodgetts (Canadian Red Cross Commissioner), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Tremain, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Calvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts Allan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hastings, Lieut.-Col. Hepburn, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Gerald White, M.P., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. P. Bull.

The Duke of Connaught, it was stated, had written to Sir C. Wakefield in regard to the gift of the Mace: "I think it a most splendid and patriotic act of yours and is, I know, most heartily appreciated throughout Canada. . . . I have seen the new Mace intended to replace the one lost in the destruction of the Parliament Buildings by fire in February last year, and I think it is a beautiful piece of work."

Sir Charles Wakefield, in making the presentation, explained that the general design of the Mace was similar to that used in the English House of Commons, and that in the new emblem there had been incorporated a portion of the Mace which had been rescued from the fire at the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. It was desired that the new Mace should not only be an official instrument, but the insignia of that union of life, of purpose, and of service which meant victory for the Empire.

One Million Men from the Dominions.

Sir Robert Borden, in acknowledging the gift, said it would be indeed an emblem of that tie which bound the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions in a union, the strength of which had been amply demonstrated during the past three years. It was said before the war that if ever Great Britain engaged in a great war the efforts of the Oversea Dominions in respect to any European theatre of warfare would be absolutely negligible, but what was the fact? Since the declaration of war on August 4, 1914, no fewer than one million men had sprung to arms in the Oversea Dominions. Before that fateful date there was, on their part, no thought or purpose of war. They were engaged, perhaps too closely engaged, in the consideration of matters of material prosperity and development, but he was thankful to say that when the hour struck, when the test came, they proved worthy of the trust which the Empire had reposed in them. The spirit which had thus aroused all the nations of the Empire would be maintained to the end.

Canada's Confidence.

They in Canada, he continued, had taken part in this war for the Empire because they were one of the nations of the Empire; because the existence of the Empire was threatened; because its ideals and its liberties were endangered; more than that—because the purpose for which they entered upon this war surpassed even the existence of our own Empire; because they realised that the issues involved extended to the future of civilisation and humanity itself, and to the ideals which had been so slowly and painfully built up in the civilisation of the past. He was confident that the cause for which the Allies had taken up arms would be triumphant. He and his colleagues had come across the ocean for a great and common purpose at this particular time, and he rejoiced that their presence was coincident with the great successes which had attended the Allies' arms in the various theatres of war. There was reason—there was good reason—to hope that these successes would be continued in the future, but whether or not they were continued without interruption, whether or not there were reverses which we should be called upon to face—and he knew that in this regard he spoke not only for his own Dominion, but for the other Dominions and the Motherland as well—their spirit was as great and their purpose as undaunted as when they took up arms in August, 1914.

CANADA AT WESTMINSTER.

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent.

Parliament has risen for about a fortnight. For Ministers this does not mean a holiday. For one thing it means that Mr. Bonar Law will be able to get to work at the Treasury on what after all is the principal measure of the year—the Finance Bill. It will be a record Budget.

* * *

While a Canadian-born Minister is preparing the whole scheme of British taxation for the year, and a "Member for Canada" in the person of Mr. Ian Malcolm has started the idea of the great War Museum for the future, another Canadian M.P. has been one of the most prominent men in dealing with two matters at present attracting attention. One is the settling of the form, style, symbolic design and inscription of the memorial plaque and scroll which are to be given to the family of every man who falls in the war. The other is the settling of the new franchise for the Mother Country. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Walter Long saw that if left to the House of Commons the franchise question would never be solved. These were questions—like woman's suffrage—that cut right athwart parties. So the Speaker's Electoral Conference was appointed. One of the chief men on it and on the committee settling the soldiers' memorial plaque is Mr. Donald Macmaster.

* * *

Many of the members, of course, are away. General Seely, for instance, is rarely over from the Front, and then he hurries back to the fighting as soon as he can. The last time I saw him in the Lobby it was on a big occasion when M.P.s were called in from everywhere. As soon as the scene was over he said, with a gay smile, as though of pleasurable contemplation, "I'm off to the Front to-morrow!"

* * *

The House has highly enjoyed the spectacle lately of Dr. Macnamara "answering" the questions of Mr. Pemberton Billing. This amusing person fixes his monocle and tries to cross-examine the Canadian-born Minister. "Dr. Mac" is ready for him, and Mr. Billing finds at the end that he is no wiser than he was at the beginning. "It is not considered advisable in the public interest to give the particulars asked for" is the formula when Mr. Billing asks something which, if answered, might help the enemy.

* * *

Those members with special Canadian interests have naturally taken a strong part in the movement to keep the Empire economic resolutions well before the Government, and they have done a great deal of work behind the scenes. It was Mr. Macmaster who brought before the Government this week the urgency of allowing the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference an early opportunity of discussing the report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Commission in favour of Imperial Preference and the Paris Trade Resolutions. I find, even among life-long Liberal Free Traders, a great change of attitude on this subject, and it seems evident already that many of them have shed the old shibboleth which, before the war, always led them to scoff at anything savouring of Protection and Imperial Preference.

* * *

A strange sight met the eye in the House of Commons a few nights ago. Standing up at a back bench was Mr. Joseph Martin, fresh from British Columbia. He was addressing the representatives of the War Office on something he wanted done. He orated and he urged, and worked hard to drive home his points. What were the representatives of the War Office doing while he was aiming his arguments at them?? They—Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, and Mr. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office—were chatting and laughing with others on the Treasury Bench, quite oblivious of the arguments of Mr. "Brass Tack" Martin. A sad world!

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Six of the Professors of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., will work on farms during the summer.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, K.C.B., C.V.O., G.O.C. London District, on Tuesday attended a committee meeting of the Maple Leaf Clubs, held at the official headquarters, 21, Charles Street, Berkeley Place, in order to express his appreciation of the great value the Maple Leaf residential clubs are proving to Canadian soldiers on leave in London.

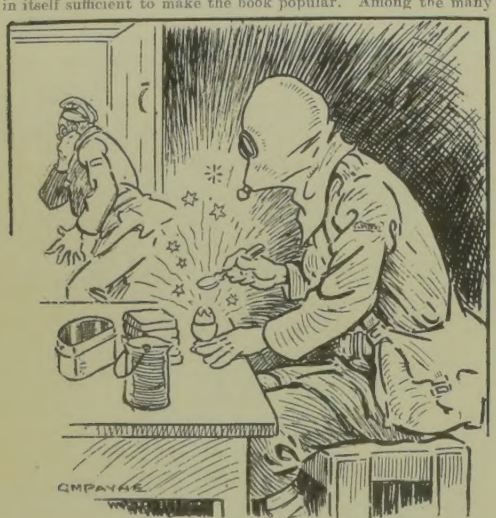
The Canadian Aviation Fund, through its treasurer, Capt. D. A. Cameron, has handed to Lieut.-Col. C. W. Hoare, Officer Commanding Royal Flying Corps in Canada, a cheque for $15,200, being a donation from Col. and Mrs. William Hamilton Merritt, of Toronto, for the purpose of purchasing two flying machines of the Curtiss type for training purposes. They are to be named "Queenston" and "Lundy's Lane."

"CANADA IN KHAKI."

A New Canadian Gift-Book.

One of the features of these years of war has been the issue of gift-books, with a view to benefiting particular funds. "Canada in Khaki" (pp. 172, 2s. 6d. net)—described as "A tribute to the officers and men now serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force," is the latest of these, and it is undoubtedly one of the most attractive. It makes a special appeal to Canadians and Anglo-Canadians.

Its coloured cover, showing a smiling Canadian soldier holding out his souvenir—a German helmet—is an inviting and appropriate introduction to the many good things within its pages. There is a striking frontispiece in colours by Byam Shaw, "The Call," depicting the arming of Young Canada by the Provinces; and there are also beautifully reproduced coloured plates by Leonard Richmond, E. Spencer Watson, W. W. Russell, Lewis Baumer, Dudley Hardy, and H. Piffard, as well as two of the coloured Canadian photographs which are a feature of the War Exhibition. Of the other photographs there is a good selection in half-tones on art paper—a feature in itself sufficient to make the book popular. Among the many



EVERYTHING HAS ITS USE: THE GAS-HELMET.

[*From "Canada in Khaki."*]

other illustrations are portraits of Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng, Major-General Turner, Brig.-General Hilliam, and Brig.-General Tuxford (the last three from the pencil of Capt. R. G. Matthews), as well as plenty of humorous sketches by well-known artists.

The reading matter is as varied as the pictures. The introductory article is "The Dominion at War," in which Sir George Perley strikingly describes how Canada has in truth put her all into the fray. In "The Spirit of Heroism," Sir Gilbert Parker and Capt. T. G. Roberts give some "fragments from the glorious record of Canada's fighting men": Austin Harrison, editor of the *English Review*, tells of "The Coming of the Canadians"; Capt. C. McNaught records his impressions of "Route Marching in England"; Francis Gribble, the English critic who was interned in Ruhleben, tells "What the Germans Think of Canada"; Horatio Bottomley pays a tribute to "Glorious Canada"; Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell writes on "Boy Scouts in Khaki"; Major F. Davey describes "Ypres, 1915-1916"; Lord Beaverbrook describes the "making of history" by the Canadian War Records Office; and Capt. T. G. Roberts writes proudly of the experiences of the Expeditionary Force in "Canadians," and also contributes a sketch "In Bailleul."

For the rest, there is an attractive selection of stories and sketches by Max Pemberton, W. Pett Ridge, C. L. Armstrong, Keble Howard, Capt. C. McNaught, George Edgar, J. B. Fagan, Donovan Bayley, and others; and a plentiful supply of verse, both grave and gay, the poets including Major (Canon) F. G. Scott, J. L. Hughes, Lawrence Binyon, Adrian Ross, W. M. Scanlan, Jessie Pope, and T. G. Roberts.

The whole volume is highly creditable to the enterprise of the Canadian War Records Office, its sponsors, and the publishers, the Pictorial Newspaper Co. (1910), Ltd.

The Canadian War Memorials Fund, to which the net profits are to go, is certain to benefit largely from "Canada in Khaki."

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

PERSONAL STAFF.—A.D.C.: Temp. Capt. R. K. Robertson, Can. Gen. List, relinquishes his appt. The initials of temp. Lt. F. M. Stanton, Can. Art., are as now described, and not as in the *Gazette* of Feb. 12, 1917.

GENERAL STAFF.—G.S.O's., 2nd Grade: Temp. Capt. G. I. Gwynn, M.C., Can. Gen. List, from a Brig.-Maj.; Maj. C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., Can. Art. 3rd Grade: Temp. Capt. A. W. Northover, M.C., Can. Gen. List.

A.G.S. AND Q.M.G.S. STAFF.—D.A.A.G.: Temp. Maj. R. Murdie, D.S.O., Can. Inf., relinquishes his appt. at Hdqrs., Lond. Temp. Maj. V. J. Hastings, M.C., Can. Gen. List, to be graded for pay as a D.A.A.G., whilst holding the appt. as Sec., Canadian Overseas Mil. Forces.

D.A.A. AND Q.M.G.—Temp. Maj. W. T. Daniel, Can. Gen. List, from a G.S.O., 3rd Grade.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.—Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. S. Maunsell, R. Can. Engrs., relinquishes the appt. of Dir.-Gen. of Engr. Servs., Hdqrs., and his temp. rank, on returning to Canada for duty. Staff Capts.: Temp. Capt. T. A. H. Taylor, Can. Rail. Troops; temp. Maj. J. L. Retallack, Can. Rail. Troops; temp. Lt. A. W. Milligan, Can. Gen. List; temp. Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. McDonnell, Can. Rail. Troops, to be 2nd in comd., Can. Rail. Troops (graded for purposes of pay as D.A.A. and Q.M.G.); temp. Lt. E. T. Martin, Can. Inf. Bn., to be Orderly Officer. Staff Lts., 1st Class: Lts. H. H. Blake, R. V. Macauley, C.F.A.; Capt. J. R. Bryan, C.F.A.; temp. Lt. H. D. Brydone-Jack, R.A.

MEMORANDA.—To be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst holding appt. of Comdt. School of Instn. Lt. C. C. Stibbard, Can. Gen. List, attd. R.E., to be temp. Capt. whilst specially empld.

R. CAN. DNS.—Lt. N. Medhurst to be temp. Qmr., with the hon. rank of Capt. (Substituted for previous notification.)

INF. BNS.—Lts. to be actg. Capts.: S. P. Stewart, G. C. Burbridge. (Substituted for previous notification.) Co. Sgt.-Maj. J. C. Frith to be temp. Lt.

ART.—Maj. F. C. Magee, D.S.O., to be actg. Lt.-Col. whilst comdg. C.H.A. Group.

C.A.S.C.—Lt. W. A. Lyons is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-martial.

Imperial Forces.

SPECIAL APPTS.—Graded for pay as Staff Lt., 3rd Class: Temp. Sec. Lt. (on prob.) L. Waight, R.F.C., and to be tranfd. to Gen. List.

A.G. AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.—D. A. and Q.M.G.: Maj.-Gen. P. G. Twining, C.M.G., M.V.O.

R.F.C. (MIL. WING).—Flight Comdr. (from Flying Officer) and to be temp. Capt. whi's. so empld.: Sec. Lt. W. R. C. Dacosta, Spec. Res. Flying Offr.: Sec. Lt. (on prob.) C. M. de Rochie, Spec. Res. Flying Offr. (Observer): Temp. Sec. Lt. (on prob.) T. W. George, Gen. List. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.: R. A. Logan, R. A. Belhaye. To be temp. Lts. whilst serving with R.F.C.: Sec. Lt. G. H. Beldam, Camp. R., T.F., and temp. Sec. Lt. W. J. Tempest, D.S.O. Spr. S. E. Barrett, from 2nd Can. Divnl. Sig. Co., to be temp. Sec. Lt. (on prob.) for duty with R.F.C. Sec. Lt. G. E. Hewson resigns his commn. on acct. of physical unfitness as a Pilot or Observer.

R.E.—To be actg. Maj. whilst comdg. Field Co.: Lt. (actg. Capt.) S. F. C. Sweeny. To be actg. Capt.: Temp. Lt. C. E. Matthews. Temp. Sec. Lt. to be temp. Lt.: H. V. Bignell. To be Sec. Lt. for service in the field: Pte. B. C. Bordessa, from Can. Mach. Gun. Co.

R.G.A.—To be actg. Maj. whilst comdg. Siege Batt.: Temp. Capt. E. W. Hachborn.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt. D. C. Wilson relinquishes his commn.

MEMORANDA.—Temp. Sec. Lts. (on prob.), Gen. List., are confirmed in their rank: A. Nevle-Smith, F. Tapping. To be temp. Sec. Lt.: Actg. Sgt. J. M. Rait, from Can. Inf. Bn., for duty as a Dep. Asst. Censor.

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NEW HOSTEL FOR OFFICERS IN LONDON.

Opened by Lord French.

Field-Marshal Viscount French opened an Officers' Hostel at 14, Belgrave Square, London, W., formerly the house of Mr. George Drummond, on Thursday of last week. It is intended, like the Alexandra Pavilion near Victoria Station, to provide accommodation for officers passing through London during their short periods of leave. The Y.M.C.A. made themselves responsible for the installation and management of the club.

Lord French said they wished to make the short period of rest of the officers from trench work as bright and comfortable as possible. While much had been done for the men very little had been done for the officers. The hostel had forty beds and ten bathrooms, and the charges were moderate. He congratulated the ladies who were managing the institution.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said that of the officers who came on leave from the Front many had no friends or relatives in the British Isles, and they welcomed with joy such institutions as this.

Mr. Yapp, of the Y.M.C.A., said it was entirely owing to Lord French's encouragement that they were able to extend their work in France, where they now had 450 centres.

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WILL THERE BE A GENERAL ELECTION?

All indications point to a General Election in Canada before many months (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). When Parliament went into recess to allow the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, to proceed to London for the Imperial Conference at the urgent request of the Imperial Government, the principal public measures were laid over, including the Bill for the extension of the term of the present Parliament. It is now evident that the Liberal Opposition will refuse to pass this measure.

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The Canadian military authorities have taken Pembroke House, Oxford Street, and also new premises in Oxford Circus and Berners Street, for the accommodation of the Headquarters staff now at Cleveland House, and the medical staff, now in the Strand. The administration will thus be considerably more centralised, the principal outlying offices being now the Pay Office at Millbank, and the Record Office at Old Bailey.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS : CANADIANS AND ANGLO-CANADIANS

Killed

[illegible]

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Oldershaw, Lieut. M

Died of Wounds.

Vincent, Lieut. R. G.

Wounded.

Arnoldi, Lieut. P. F., Cav.
Brown, Lieut. E. G., C.F.A.
Chapman, Capt. A. B., C.A.M.C.
[illegible], Major J. A., M.C., Cav.
[illegible], Lieut. J. A.
Jamieson, Lieut. J. R., C.F.A.
Macaw, Capt. W. M., M.C.
Maxwell, Maj. J. R.
McClintock, Lieut. L. D., C.F.A.
Montgomery, Lieut. L. C.
Pease, Lieut. O. M.
Raisebeck, Lieut. T.
Rasmussen, Major A.
Small, Lieut. D. F.
Wandsbrough, Capt. C. A.
Youlkes, Lieut. I. B.

Missing.

Baker, Lieut. R. P., attd. R.F.C.
Parke, Lieut. G. R.
Whiteside, Lieut. H. S., M.G. Co., attd. R.F.C.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lieut. Kenneth B. Hawkins (killed) belonged to Woodstock, N.B., and was a C.P.R. locomotive engineer at Aroostook Junction when war broke out. He leaves a widow and two small children.

Lieut. A. R. Leggo, Cavalry, attd. R.F.C. (killed), formerly belonged to the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa.

Lieut. A. J. (Fred) Norsworthy (instantaneously killed on March 29 by a high-explosive shell behind the lines) was a member of a well-known Montreal family and formerly belonged to the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada.

Lieut. Edgar Wallace, attd. R.F.C. (accidentally killed in Berkshire on March 27), was a Canadian. His machine nose-dived and came to the ground with a terrible crash, falling from a considerable height, and death was instantaneous.

Imperial Forces.

Sec.-Lieut. George Howard Boorne, R.F.C. (died of wounds last week as the result of an accident while flying over the Midlands), belonged to Ottawa, and was 24. He was a corporal in the Canadian Divisional Signalling Co., when he received his commission in October last.

Sec.-Lieut. W. M. V. Cotton, R.F.C. (previously reported missing, now reported killed), was a driver in the C.A.S.C. when he received his commission in September last.

Capt. Gordon Cecil Darwall, F.R.G.S. (died on March 31 from disease contracted on active service), was the youngest son of Mr. Robert Cecil Darwall, of Dover, and was born in 1885. He served in the 3rd Northamptonshire Regiment, subsequently obtaining an appointment under the Chinese Government, when he volunteered for plague duty. He afterwards proceeded to Canada, being appointed to the Canadian Permanent Force, from which he retired shortly before the outbreak of the present war. In August, 1914, he received a captain's commission in the 3rd Somerset L.I., being seconded for duty with the Army Cyclist Corps, and commanded a Divisional Cyclist Company in France from July, 1915, to March, 1916, when he was invalided home. Capt. Darwall held the Royal Humane Society's medal for life-saving and King Edward's Coronation medal. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Sec.-Lieut. A. W. Ferris, London Regt. (died of wounds), was a member of the London staff of the Bank of British North America.

Lieut. Forrest H. Mitchell, R.N.V.R. (died as prisoner of war), belonged to Halifax, N.S., and was formerly in the employment of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co., Amherst. A nephew of Senator the Hon. William Mitchell, he came to Europe with a Western Canadian battalion, and joining an armoured car unit distinguished himself at the Dardanelles, and later in another field of action against the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner.

Sub.-Lieut. Walter Holmes Legg, R.N.A.S. (accidentally killed while flying in England), belonged to Okanagan, B.C.

Lieut. Claude John Pym, Irish Guards (died of wounds accidentally received), was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Pym, Danwick House, near Lincoln, and was born on February 27, 1893. He was educated at Fonthill, Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1913 he went to Canada to learn farming. At the outbreak of war he enlisted as a private soldier in the Second Canadian Contingent, and came over with them in May, 1915. He served with them in England until October, 1915, when he received a commission in the Irish Guards. In April, 1916, he went with his youngest brother, Lieut. Francis Pym, to the same battalion abroad, and had been at the front ever since. He was latterly attached to the Works Battalions, Guards Division, and while serving with them on March 24 received a wound from an accidental explosion of bombs, from which he died three days later at a casualty clearing station. Of his two brothers, the eldest, Lieut. A. R. Pym, is also serving in the Irish Guards, and the youngest, Lieut. Francis Pym, in the same regiment, was reported missing in July last.

Capt. Arthur Haldane Steedman, Cameronians (died of wounds on March 30), was the youngest surviving son of the late John Steedman, of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Earlston, Berwickshire. He was born in 1886; on leaving school entered the Commercial Bank. Early in 1910 he went to Vernon, British Columbia, where he remained until 1915, when he returned to Scotland to take up a commission. He was sent to the Front in May, 1916, and had been in command of a company since last October. He was wounded on March 24. In 1914 he married Winifred, only daughter of the late John L. Beattie, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and leaves a widow and infant daughter.

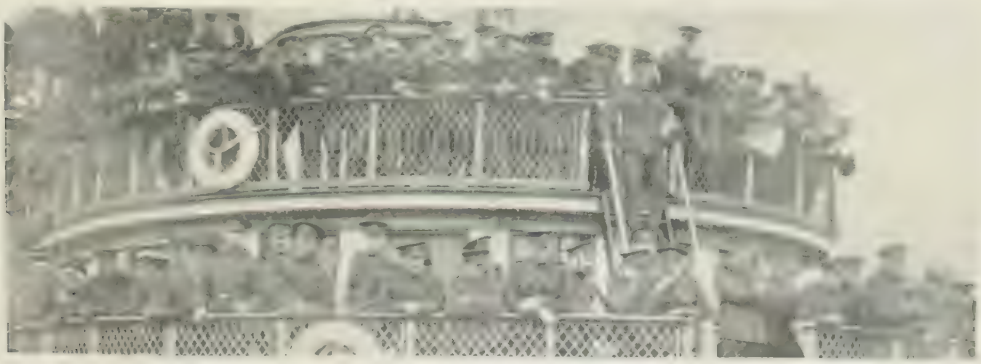
Capt. F. H. C. Wilcox, Lancashire Fusiliers (killed), belonged to the Customs Staff at Fort William. He was 27.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Of the Canadian officers reported wounded this week, the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1, have received information that Capt. Chapman and Lieut. Jamieson have returned to duty and that Lieut. Harstone (gunshot wound right leg, severe) is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Lieut. Raisebeck (gunshot wound left arm, slight) at No. 20 General Hospital; Lieut. Pease (leg) at No. 22 Casualty Clearing Station, and Capt. Wandsbrough at No. 23 Casualty Clearing Station.

Among officers reported wounded last week, Lieut. S. H. Brocklebank has now returned to duty, and Lieut. J. Davidson (gunshot wound left hand, slight) has been discharged from hospital; Lieut. W. Derbyshire (gunshot wound left fingers, slight), Lieut. C. W. MacPherson (gunshot wound right arm, leg, and scalp, slight), and Capt. R. McL. Shaw (gunshot wound left hip and forearm, severe) are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital; Lieut. S. Guillon (gunshot wound left ankle) at the R.F.C. Hospital; Lieut. O. Harrington (deafness) at the 1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge; Lieut. J. Orr (right leg amputated, gas poisoning, gangrene, severe) at No. 20 General Hospital; Lieut. B. H. Richardson at No. 23



A BRITISH COLUMBIA OVERSEAS BATTALION LEAVING VICTORIA.

Casualty Clearing Station; and Lieut. R. E. Smyth (gunshot wound thighs) at the Anstie Grange Hospital, Holmwood.

Lieut. R. P. Baker, attd. R.F.C. (missing), formerly belonged to "B" (Salmon Arm), Squadron, 31st British Columbia Horse.

Major J. A. Critchley, M.C. (wounded) belongs to Winnipeg. He received the Military Cross in January, 1916.

Capt. W. M. Macaw, M.C. (wounded), who belongs to Winnipeg, was awarded the Military Cross in November last for the following acts of conspicuous gallantry in action: "He led his men to support an attack, gaining his objective. Later, he assumed command of the line, organising the defence and holding the position. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative throughout."

Lieut. H. S. Whiteside, Machine-Gun Co., attached R.F.C. (missing), formerly belonged to the 104th Westminster Fusiliers, New Westminster, B.C.

Imperial Forces.

Sec.-Lieut. F. H. Bronskill, R.F.C. (previously reported missing, now reported prisoner in German hands), was formerly a gunner in the C.F.A., being transferred to the Flight Service in December last.

Flight-Lieut. James W. Lockhart, R.N.A.S. (wounded), is the son of Mrs. Reginald R. Lockhart, of Dale Avenue, Toronto, and originally enlisted in the 18th Battalion, although prevented from coming overseas with that unit in consequence of an attack of pneumonia.

Sec.-Lieut. J. R. Middleton, R.F.C. (missing), was formerly in the Cameron Highlanders, being a lance-corporal in Lord Strathcona's Horse when he received his commission in January, 1916.

Lieut. J. H. Drummond Ross, R.H.A. (wounded), belongs to Montreal.

THE LATE LIEUT. J. A. WINSLOW.

A correspondent writes:—

By the death of Lieut. Jasper A. Winslow the Canadian Corps has lost one of its most popular junior officers. Winslow was known and liked everywhere by all ranks. He had a golden heart, and yet a merry one, and it is safe to say that if he had spent a fraction of the energy and thought on himself that he gave to his friends, his career would have been as great from a worldly point of view as we know it to have been from a higher point of view.

Lieut. Winslow came over with the 12th Battalion in 1914. He suffered from a serious cold on first landing in England and again when the Contingent was on Salisbury Plain. Last year he transferred to the Artillery, and went to France, where, after eight months of service unbroken by leave, and a swift seizure of pneumonia, he died on March 22.

A brother and a cousin, both of whom have been wounded, survive him in France.

MILITARY MEDALLISTS AT BEARWOOD.

Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., visited the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bearwood, Wokingham, Berks, on Wednesday morning, March 28, and presented two Military Medals.

One was to 113009 Sergt. B. C. Connolly, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who has a total service of twenty-seven months, with twelve months in France. He was wounded through the lungs at Mouquet Farm on December 15, 1916. He was in charge of the first wave making attack, and relieved two platoons belonging to the 5th Batt. on the night of the 12th. He had only thirteen men to relieve with, and they held the area until the morning of the 15th, when they were relieved by the 5th C.M.R. He then returned that night, and formed the first wave of attack on Mouquet Farm.

The other medal was presented to 452047 Cpl. J. L. Lockhart, 58th Canadian Batt., who has a total service of eighteen months, and was eight months in France. He was in charge of the regimental stretcher-bearers, and frequently attended wounded under shell fire and in exposed positions in front of a parapet of bombing posts.

FRENCH-CANADIAN RECRUITING.

Major-General Lessard has offered his services to the Postmaster-General, the Hon. P. E. Blondin, to assist in raising a French-Canadian Overseas battalion in Quebec. Prominence is given by the Quebec newspapers to the offer, which is likely to have an important influence in increasing French-Canadian enlistments (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*).

During Sir Sam Hughes's tenure of office as Minister of Militia, General Lessard kept in the background. Although questions were raised more than once in Parliament regarding the non-use of his services, no complete answer was ever forthcoming. General Lessard is a veteran of the South African War.

"THE SPLENDOUR OF BRITAIN'S SPIRIT."

A Canadian Tribute.

Under the heading "The Splendour of Britain's Spirit," the *Manitoba Free Press* pays the following tribute to the Mother Country:—

"Sir Robert Borden, arriving in England at a time of supreme crisis as the head of a daughter State, made splendidly responsive to the peril of the Empire by the wise magic of autonomy, has just used a phrase that aptly expresses the attitude of Canada. To the representatives of the Press he has voiced the admiration of Canada for 'the splendour of the spirit of Britain.' This phrase is great and true in form and in implication. It is great in implication, because the splendour for which he truly says we feel admiration is a moral splendour. About this all well-intentioned Canadians are thoroughly agreed.

"In what does this 'splendour' of the British spirit consist? In its loyalty to treaty obligations and its chivalrous concern for the rights of small States. England rang true, furthermore, to the requirements of friendship, even if this friendship was not consecrated by formal treaty. She refused to see France broken on the German wheel.

"Averse to war, loyal to informal friendship, jealous for small States, Britain at once showed a magnificent steadiness in the face of crisis. Lloyd George and the bankers and merchants of London steadied the world's finance in the first awful days. From that time forward Britain set herself to adjust the entire framework of the country to the new and perilous conditions. To the sweeping character of those necessary adjustments the world has never seen a parallel in scale or effectiveness. In response to unprecedented demands there took place a splendid evocation of energy and ability. Without losing sight for an instant of the fact that her power was essentially maritime, Britain set herself, under Kitchener, to the creation and assembling of a vast army. Services that were negligible at the outset were developed with rapidity. About her victories and achievements she has been wisely reticent. She coped in silence with the early submarine menace. She countered the Zeppelins until they have apparently vanished as an effective weapon. She won Jutland, told the truth about her losses, let the Germans lie, and was content to permit time to disclose the facts. The British spirit has risen steadily as the magnitude of the danger has become apparent. The temper of the greatest figures of her history—of Alfred, of Simon de Montfort, of Cromwell, of Nelson, of Wellington—is to-day reflected in the resolution of a whole people."

PROHIBITION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Defeated by the Soldiers' Votes.

The deferred vote of the British Columbia soldiers Overseas has reversed the recent referendum for Provincial prohibition. The civilian vote gave a majority of 6,000 for prohibition, but the soldiers voted almost solidly against it, the result showing a majority of 1,500 against Prohibition (says a cablegram).

The count of soldiers' votes at the Agent-General's office in London showed: For Prohibition, 832; against, 7,456.

The advocates of Prohibition are now appealing to the Government to pass a prohibitory measure for the duration of the war, leaving the final decision to another referendum on the return of the soldiers.

Disputed Votes.

A Vancouver correspondent says:—

"After taking three weeks in which to consider the question, Sir John Simon, who was called in to give advice, has come to the conclusion that all ballots polled in the deferred voting by soldiers since September 14, 1916, on the Prohibition question, must be counted. He has thus disallowed the contention of the 'drys' that some two thousand votes were invalid.

"Sir John Simon advises, according to a cable received in the city, that poll books be made and forwarded to British Columbia and that all Prohibitionist charges are a matter for judicial action here, provided they are brought forward by regular procedure.

"If Sir John, who is a former Attorney-General for Great Britain, had agreed to the proposal made by Mr. Bayley, the Prohibitionist scrutineer, the remaining vote would have fallen to a point leaving no doubt but that Prohibition had carried."

"Canadian national spirit is not to be swamped by the rise of an Imperial spirit. There has always been an Imperial spirit in this country, yet it has co-existed with such a Canadian pride as even Quebec cannot match. Our inheritance on this continent has not been merely the natural riches of a productive country highly endowed. It has been the British spirit of individualism, the British spirit of freedom for all without let or hindrance, the British spirit of independence of thought, speech, and outlook." Toronto *Daily News*.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os. AND MEN: LATEST CANADIAN LISTS.

List of Friday, March 30.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed

INFANTRY.—Gundry, 77207 H. M.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Killed

INFANTRY.—Franklin, 141452 J. M.; Lee, 470603 M.; McDonald [illegible]

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds

INFANTRY.—Rhodes, 529753 Act. L.-Cpl. R. V.

Wounded.

MACHINE GUN Co.—Fisher, 412108 C. R.; Hunter, 174599 L.; Lifford, 274628 W. H.

INFANTRY.—Amy, 424609 E. G.; Arsenault, 712443 P. A.; Barnes, 721258 A. Bash, 214298 H. R.; Cooke, 46990 L.-Cpl. O. S.; De Coste, 222727 A. N.; Gay, 716226 F. M.; Grove, 180051 L.-Cpl. G. A.; Harcus, 799014 L.-Cpl. D. Hison, 467375 B. H.; Howard, 799609 W. W.; Ingram, 800038 J.; Kewin, 54337 H. C.; Knight, 636460 C. J.; McDonald, 204015 J. D.; Moran, 16450 Co. Qmr.-Sgt. T.; Noble, 123003 E. F.; Palardy, 61515 L.; Pederson, 793072 A.; Pullen, 730297 R.; Quinn, 283427 E. L.; Rennie, 428506 C. H.; Shaw, 799404 T.; Smith, 291099 M.; Stoddard, 734096 C. S.; Thomas, 445458 P.; Turner, 722311 J. C.; Worden, 427137 L.-Cpl. O.; York, 121621 H.

PIONEERS.—Kozmik, 417649 P.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Cowie, 510505 Dvr. P. S.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Wounded.

INFANTRY.—McSorley, 754616 J. L.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Wounded and Missing.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 10874 J.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

INFANTRY.—Caldwell, 133952 L.-Cpl. H.; Curry, 877322 J. J.; Dickson, 877426 H.; Dutka, 755134 M.; Fletcher, 164269 J.; Fraser, 164532 M.; Harris, 878117 H.; Lazard, 878245 L.; McAuley, 754605 E. F.; McDonnell, 878025 A. J.; McDougall, 877583 J. A.; McInnis, 878511 J. H.; McIntyre, 877231 J. A.; McKenzie, 755078 L. H.; McNeil, 878427 J. M.; O'Brien, 754717 E.; Penny, 878251 G. W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Rejoined.

INFANTRY.—Young, 453780 P. J.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Prisoner.

INFANTRY.—Bradley, 435842 R. W.

List of Saturday, March 31.

Killed.

INFANTRY.—Bartholomew, 839284 T. W.; Blair, 791141 J. F.; Clark, 745257 T. H.; Deacon, 645237 G. D.; Entwistle, 629129 N.; Hampson, A34656 F.; Helps, 654401 Act.-Sgt. W. E.; Linn, 790791 J. M.; McMillan, 463140 H.; McVicar, 116852 D.; Nash, 817123 W. J.; Solar, 736933 S.; Turner, 629567 Act. L-Cpl. E. M.; West, 790847 T.; Whitaker, 687468 C. G.; Wiltshire, 132077 Co. Sgt.-Maj. W. H.; Windram, 629127 Cpl. J.

Previously Reported Accidentally Killed, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Corbeil, 62130 A.; Paquette, 120,540 E.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Curran, 106175 A. W.

INFANTRY.—LaBrecque, 139621 J. A.; Troyer, 138778 W. S.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Little, 760773 F.; Marr, 453078 G.; Sinclair, 27254 C. M.

Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Hicks, 423909 W. A.; Morrison, 712133 H.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Cunningham, 132506 A.; May, 830153 M.

Died.

INFANTRY.—Fry, 204629 E.

ENGINEERS.—Kimberley, 124569 Dvr. R. A.

Wounded.

INFANTRY.—Atkinson, 65032 G. J.; Beal, 147030 H.; Blake, 796006 G.; Booth, 460894 C. W.; Bowie, 629962 J.; Brown, 550196 E. J.; Burgoin, 434268 Sgt. V. G.; Cubchik, 830685 J.; Cunningham, 127348 C. A.; DeCoste, 714895 R.; Hill, 1081010 Cpl. C. E.; Kitchuck, 448131 M. O.; Matano, 697022 K.; Raine, 811437 W.; Raper, 842283 T.; Risk, 736113 D.; Searle, 736486 C. B.; Stanford, 835010 M.; Stewart, 769625 J.; Tanguay, 252325 L.; Welsh, 748180 J.

PIONEERS.—Gilpin, 657466 W. H.

Missing, Believed Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Cummins, 187033 G.; Rogers, 136183 J.

INFANTRY.—Cormack, 177365 C. T. E.

Missing, Believed Prisoners.

INFANTRY.—Stankovitch, 737139 S.

Previously Incorrectly Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Audette, 417159 J.

List of Monday, April 2.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Wounded, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Vanstone, 16711 Sgt. W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Davidge, 460049 R.; Lockyer, 440966 H.; McLeat, 477649 A.-Cpl. H.; Watts, 66023 H. C.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds

MACHINE GUN Co.—Weir, 477451 T. D.

INFANTRY.—Bruce, 775805 T. H.; McIntosh, 475646 T. Roy, 479723 Cpl. J.

Died.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Sommerville, 192852 A. B.

INFANTRY.—McDermott, 167 Sgt. T.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Marshall, 512570 R. J.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, Now Reported Died as Prisoner.

[illegible] Godsall, 177364 G.

Wounded.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Bryson, 135052 J. R.; Wright, 129641 [illegible]

ARTILLERY.—Bruce, 339058 Gnr. J. E.; Stears, 43627 Act. Bdr. W. G.

INFANTRY.—Daniels, 24207 W. J.; Fraser, 715950 J. J. I. Geissler, 220589 C. R.; Gray, 55211 J.; Hall, 12610 Sgt. M.; Jervis, 802866 C. E.; King, 467036 R.; Knox, 709034 H. G.; Leslie, 116160 R. D.; McDonald, 715254 J. R. McLeod, 47911 L.-Cpl. N.; McLeod, 859867 K.; Marcou, 795426 E.; Marshall, 25076 A.; Oakes, 127588 V.; Reardon, 126911 T. J.; Rooke, 10477 A. G. Roland, 422518 G. L.; Royle, 757828 J.; Sage, 190215 J. E.; Sharpley, 10[illegible] A. J.; Smith, 77176 A.; Stone, 734678 J. W.

PIONEERS.—Carpenter, 766783 C.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Wehrle, 35577 C.

Previously Incorrectly Reported Prisoner, Now Reported Missing.

INFANTRY.—Bromley, 410459 Act. L.-Cpl. J.

Canadian Official [illegible] *Photograph*

BRINGING IN A WOUNDED CANADIAN SOLDIER THROUGH THE MUD.

List of Tuesday, April 3.

Killed.

MACHINE GUN Co.—Jack, 307063 J. W. C.

INFANTRY.—Barnett, 410015 F. C.; Bonsor, 261270 P.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Inverarity, 66115 Sgt. J. A. R.

Accidentally Killed.

FORESTRY CORPS.—Iceton, 1048359 W. J.

Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Corrigan, 219002 E. B.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Myers, 628355 P.; Pederson, 793072 A.; Welsh, 748180 J.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Wehrle, 35577 Dvr. C.

Died.

INFANTRY.—Freeman, 472841 E.; Peters, 814787 W. C.

PIONEERS.—Done, 871754 L.-Cpl. J.

Wounded.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Dafoe, 835555 G.; Haskell, 108280 S. J.

ARTILLERY.—Beal, 43823 Bdr. R. S.; Docherty, [illegible]

45134 Gnr. B.; Rice, 87045 Act. Cpl. W. H.; Shaw, [illegible]

ENGINEERS.—Jaques, 504097 Spr. D.; Morrison, 45[illegible]

418 Dvr. O.

MACHINE GUN Co.—Telford, 406410 Sgt. N.

INFANTRY.—Beard, 745919 T. E.; Bell, 470573 S. H.; Brown, 133215 G. Brown, 791007 G.; Chrystall, [illegible] W. Connelly, 1081965 W. S.; Cos[illegible] 628143 E. Q.; Cunningham, [illegible] A.; Dean, 628014 W. M.; E[illegible] 629512 N.; Ferguson, 463456 B.; Fo[illegible], 628614 G. E.; Gallaugher, 68815 W. E.; Gilmour, 725072 J.; Hardy, 805309 J. A.; Harris, 790385 P. J. W Hill, 147551 H.; Kelsberg, 645747 S. A.; Knox, 925152 A.; LaBrash, 204482 G. E.; Lindsay, 116977 J. H.; Livingstone, 464688 Cpl. A. [illegible] McClelland, 628534 A.; MacDonald, 859025 W. A.; McInnes, 116423 J. W Mander, 791156 F. R.; Maykut, 144094 W.; Murray, 472266 L.-Cpl. C. G Nicol, 227667 A.; Norris, 790685 H. S.; Potten, 791104 W. P.; Pe[illegible] 790488 R. E.; Perkins, 791207 H. L.; Pumpleton, 464422 W. J.; Roche, [illegible] W.; Ross, 812122 J. L.; Ross, 814153 D.; Ryan, 687121 J. P.; Scott, [illegible] D.; Slavin, 116504 J. D.; Sparks, 748305 A. J.; Spicht, 282867 R.; St[illegible]

CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os AND MEN.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

145740 F.; Steward, 124595 W.; Stewart, 174676 A.; Tambeau, 416143 O.; Thomas, 737075 D. W.; Watson, 628504 S.; Wlakovich, 279513 B.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Cascaden, 1586 D.

Missing.

INFANTRY.—Bateman, 790655 M. G.; Cullington, 790231 A. H.; Englehart, 645125 R. H.; McInnes, 645950 J.; Nault, 220427 W.; Ransome, 812219 J. M.; Roberts, 687633 H. W.; Thom, 736265 R.; Triggs, 790810 H.; Weirick, 790262 H. V.

List of Wednesday, April 4.

Killed.

INFANTRY.—Ainslie, 887002 J. G.; Brown, 424085 I. F.; Cunningham, 408055 B.; Dornan, 104205 W. K.; Elliott, 292286 S. C.; Gray, 925349 W.; Hone, 925485 T. E.; Hunt, 829394 G.; Jose, 805343 W. W.; McFall, 1215?7 E.; Pshinka, 886252 K.; Sokolovsky, 836402 A.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Fee, A4071 W.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Leaver, 452007 L.-Cpl. G. H.; Tansey, 418304 R.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Deslet, 416867 A.; Gascon, 417418 E.; Gouedard, 61943 A.; Shepheard, 80236 E. B.; Stevenson, 420562 L.-Cpl. W. J.; Wilson, A4240 R.

Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Killen, 761032 T.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Cotey, 454608 E.; De Coste, 715895 R.; Fraser, 715150 J. J. I.; Marcou, 793426 F.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Died as Prisoner of War.

INFANTRY.—Morrison, 153057 W.

Died.

PIONEERS.—Rawlings, 154040 Sgt. B.

Wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Aitcheson, 305051 Dvr. E.
INFANTRY.—Ames, 61011 Sgt. M. R.; Atkinson, 775225 J.; Atmont, 292337 J.; Bond, 291014 W. J.; Bottrell, 657054 H. V.; Bowling, 437668 F.; Casselton, 796188 J. C.; Campbell, 908200 W. M.; Cator, 139553 B. W.; Chapman, 730013 A.W.H.; Clarke, 907860 W.; Cooi 184050 J.; Corbett, 835000 A. E.; Dewell, 8431 W. M.; Forbes, 19605 Sgt. D.; Gallucio, 790871 D.; Godartt, 67177 J.; Graham, 400570 D.; Graham, 769370 R. J. W.; Hart, 195699 R.; Hendry, 126990 E. J.; Irving, 132102 Sgt. A. M.; Johnson, 105938 O. A.; Judd, 746177 A.; Kristjanson, 718372 W.; Lawrie, 830177 J. A.; Lee, 292110 S.
McAuliffe, 195792 M. J.; McCann, 136085 L.-Cpl. J.; McDonald, 478999 J.; McIvor, 451251 E.; McKrey, 617684 D. H.; McPhee, 204243 J. B.; Maximoff, 144585 J.; Michon, 199202 X.; Mitchell, 228180 J. G. M.; Murphy, 733240 A. L.; Ormiston, 745149 J. V.; Patry, 61990 A.; Post, 195627 F. E.; Press, 410590 W. H.; Seabrook, 709837 C. M.; Somerset, 622309 W.; Street, 793358 J.; Thornton, 438547 A.; Touzel, 602882 T.; Wallace, 466873 Sgt. W. S.; Ward, 204922 A.; Watson, 291898 J. A.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—McKenzie, 1350 Cpl. W. D.

* * —

MR. MARTIN'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., asked the Prime Minister on Monday how much longer the representatives of Canada at the Imperial Conference would be kept away from home, where they were much needed at the present time in connection with the prosecution of the war and other important business.

Mr. Bonar Law: "This does not seem to me to be a proper question to be addressed to a member of the British Government, on whose invitation the Prime Minister of Canada is now in London in order to attend the Imperial War Cabinet."

Mr. Martin: "Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that the Premier and other members of the Canadian Government are here not because the Canadian people wanted them to come but because they were asked to do so?"

Mr. Bonar Law: "I am not aware of that. I think there is plenty of scope for criticism by hon. members of their own Government, and that they might leave the Governments of the Dominions alone"—a remark which was greeted with cheers.

* * —

The Ontario Legislature has adopted a resolution congratulating the Duma on the establishment of responsible government in Russia, which they hail as a triumph and as an augury of success in the war.

TO OUR READERS.

As the supplies of printing paper available have been still further reduced, those who wish to be certain of obtaining "Canada" must give a definite order to a newsagent for a copy to be reserved for them. If a newsagent is not conveniently near, order it from the publisher.

"Canada" is posted direct to subscribers for three months (13 Copies) for seven shillings. Cheques and P.O.s should be sent to The Publisher, "Canada," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

FROM THE TRENCHES.

Voice of the wilds be silent,
Give peace to my aching breast;
Still the sob in the song you're crooning
Of the trails that I rode in the West—

Trails that sleep deep on the prairie,
Trails that grow faint for the tread
Of the moccassined-foot of the Redskin
Now ploughing where Chieftains bled—

Trails that threw dust at the hoof-beats
Of my spirited prairie-bred mare,
As we loped through the Lonely Places
And scared the grey wolf at his lair.

Incidents, quests and adventures
Crowd to my tentative mind,
Binding the spell of the Lone Lands
Round a heart growing ultra-refined.

Sloughs where the wild-fowl riot,
Bluffs where the ruffed-grouse run,
Prairie-chicks, chipmunks and gophers,
The meadow-lark's song to the sun;

The she-wolf asleep in the hollow,
Her cubs in the screening grass.
Deer creeping down to the lake-side
From the gloom of the mountain pass:

Floating white down from the maples,
The flame of an oriole's flight,
The croon of the creeks in the coulees
Thrill the pulse of my soul with delight.

Lakes opalescent, reflecting
The pine trees and dim, purple haze.
The prairie . . . the sinister stillness . . .
The panic, the smoke and the blaze!

Then the stump-studded hills at sun-down
Black on a flame-split sky,
When the coyotes slink to the summit
And give tongue to their "yap-ah-ki-yi!"

It's a land that lures and claims me,
For I yearned to a strong man's goal
And staked on those bounteous acres
The homestead of my soul.

O the voice of the West is calling
From the heart of her virgin loam—
With the promise of manifold treasures
She is calling, calling me Home.

STANLEY HARRISON.

* * —

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN ENGLAND.

To the cabled proposal from the Colonial Secretary that all Canadian soldiers dying in the United Kingdom shall be buried at the expense of the Imperial Government the Duke of Devonshire replied:—

"No act would more deeply touch the heart of Canada, and the knowledge that the graves of our Overseas soldiers are under the perpetual care of the Motherland will constitute an enduring bond of intimate family relationship between us."

* * —

An effort is being made to replace as far as possible military by civilian workers in the administration offices of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Women are also being trained to drive the military motor-cars.

The guard of honour at the Guildhall last week for the presentation of the new mace was composed of reinforcements of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, from Witley Camp, under Capt. Young. As the detachment, headed by their brass band, passed through the streets of London, they attracted much attention and favourable comment. The military arrangements for the ceremony were under the supervision of Col. Godson-Godson and Major Law.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, one of the members named Anton Lofty startled the gathering by pulling a revolver out of his pocket and shooting at E. H. Cooke, of Moose Jaw, and William Todd, of Winnipeg, two officers of the organisation. Immediately afterwards Anton committed suicide by turning the weapon upon himself. It is expected (says a *Canadian Daily Record* cablegram) that both the wounded men will recover.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week the King decorated with the D.S.O. Lieut.-Col. William Findlay, C.A.S.C.; with the D.S.O. and Military Cross, Capt. Lionel Heron, Canadian Infantry; and with the Military Cross, Capt. Gordon Young, Canadian Infantry, and Lieut. Lionel Aitkins, Canadian Field Artillery.

* *

Last Saturday Major Charles Hawkins, Canadian Machine Gun Service, received the Military Cross at the hands of his Majesty, and Sisters Eva Bell, Mabel Douglas, and Nellie McCurdy, Canadian Army Nursing Service, received the Royal Red Cross (Second Class).

* *

The Canadian Nursing Sisters were afterwards received by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House.

* *

Sir Robert Borden, Sir Edward Morris, Sir George Perley, the Hon. Robert Rogers, and the Hon. J. D. Hazen were the guests of their Majesties at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week, at which Mr. Lloyd George and several members of the Cabinet, as well as the Overseas representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet, were present.

* *

A luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association was given at the House of Commons on Monday, to enable members of the Association in the Lords and Commons to meet the Oversea Ministers attending the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. The Colonial Secretary was in the chair, and proposed the toast of "The Oversea Ministers," to which Sir Robert Borden and General Smuts responded in striking speeches.

* *

The Board of Governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada held their annual meeting at Government House, Ottawa, on March 15, the Duke of Devonshire presiding. There were also present the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Maud Cavendish and Lady Violet Henderson, all of whom are members of the Executive Council. His Excellency delivered a congratulatory message, urging the Order to prepare for after-war conditions.

* *

Mr. J. M. Courtney was re-elected President, and the other officers for the year are:—Honorary Vice-Presidents, Mr. Gage (Toronto), Sir Thos. Roddick (Montreal), Messrs. C. A. Magrath and George Burn; Hon. Treasurers, Mr. Burn and Mr. John Fraser; Hon. Secretaries, Dr. Charles Morse and Dr. Thos. Gibson; Hon. Counsel, Mr. J. F. Orde, K.C. Besides these officers, the Executive Council is composed of Dr. James W. Robertson, the Hon. W. A. Charlton (Toronto), Mrs. A. J. Arthurs (Toronto), Mr. Orde, Mrs. Birkett (Montreal), Mr. Learmont, Lieut.-Col. Patch, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, and Mr. C. J. Fleet, K.C. (all of Montreal), Mr. A. W. Fleck, Lady Borden, Lady Foster, and Mr. Archie Rosamond (Almonte).

His Honour Sir John Hendrie, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, with Lady Hendrie and Miss Enid Hendrie, was to have spent a few days at Rideau Hall, but the visit has been postponed on account of the death of the Duchess of Connaught.

* *

Lord Shaughnessy, according to information received by the latest Canadian mail, has almost fully recovered from his recent illness.

* *

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Surgeon-General Ryerson has succeeded the late Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden as Hon. Colonel of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

* *

Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for British Columbia, though improving in health, is still confined to his residence.

A CANADIAN OFFICER AT THE FRONT

Lieut.-Col. J. N. de la Perrelle, M.C. (a native of Magpie, P.Q.), Royal Fusiliers, now commanding a battalion of the East Yorks Regt.

* *

The reception which was to have been given to Canadian officers by the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville at 16, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., on Easter Sunday will not take place.

* *

Lieut. Ronald Neil Stuart, R.N.R., who was recently decorated with the D.S.O. by the King, is the son of the late Capt. Niel Stuart, of Prince Edward Island, and was for many years associated with the Allan Line, entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., when the latter company was formed.

* *

Lady Perley and Col. Hodgetts, Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, attended the Memorial Service at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, for Mrs. Harley, sister of Field-Marshal Viscount French. Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, was also present.

[illegible] Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, is to be presented with the freedom of the City of London, along with General Smuts and the Indian representatives at the Imperial War Conference, in testimony of the appreciation of the Court (the City Corporation) and the citizens of London of their distinguished services to the Empire, and of the loyal support which they and the people of country which they represent have rendered to the Mother Country in the great struggle for freedom and civilisation in which it is engaged. Each will be the recipient of a gold box.

* *

Major John Meakins, C.A.M.C., of Montreal, lately on the staff of the Hampstead Military Hospital, has been appointed O.C. of the Medical Branch of the Kitchener Red Cross Hospital, Brighton, of which Col. Shillington is the head.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook was among the guests of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench in Gray's Inn Hall at a dinner given to meet General Smuts.

* *

Col. Marlow has resigned his appointment as Assistant Director of Medical Services for Toronto Military District.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage of the Marquess of Hartington (eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire) and Lady Mary Cecil will take place very quietly at Hatfield on Saturday, April 21.

* *

The marriage took place recently in Summerland, B.C., of Miss Isabel Myrtle Clay, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Clay, of Vancouver, and formerly of Halifax, N.S., to Mr. Esme Norton Rowley, son of the late N. E. and Mrs. Rowley, of Glassonby, England, and grandson of the late Sir Norton Richards, one of the first Lieutenant-Governors of this Province.

* *

Miss Anna Minorva Jarvis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Jarvis, was married by Archdeacon Foster to Sergt. Gordon Clifford Miller, of the 200th Overseas Battalion, formerly of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, on February 28 at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg.

* *

FARM LAND VALUES.

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa shows that for the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling-houses, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately $41 per acre, as compared with $40 last year. The average values by Provinces are as follows:—Prince Edward Island, $39; Nova Scotia, $33.6; New Brunswick, $29.4; Quebec, $52; Ontario, $52.5; Manitoba, $32; Saskatchewan, $23; Alberta, $22; British Columbia, $118.5. In the last-named Province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit-growing.

* *

The production of butter and cheese in the territory served by the Canadian Northern Railway in the three Prairie Provinces is increasing largely. The production of butter in 1916 was 3,413 tons, as against 1,808 tons in 1915, and of cheese 390 tons, as against 311.

The February returns of the Canadian Chartered Banks show that the deposits were the largest on record. The savings totalled $880,000,000. The aggregate interest and non-interest bearing deposits at the end of February were $1,310,000,000.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The estate of the late Mr. Denis Murphy has been returned at $2,000,000. A bequest of $400,000 is made to Colonel G. P. Murphy.

TORONTO.—The Legislature has appointed a committee to co-operate with the Federal Parliamentary Committee to arrange for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation.

——The Copeland Brewery, the second largest in Ontario, has been closed because of the losses sustained since Prohibition came into force in the Province.

The World's Amateur Hockey Championship has been won by the Toronto Dentals, who defeated an All-Chicago team by the score of 16 goals to 1 at Chicago.

The Canadian Kennel Club has elected Mr. Joseph Russell, M.P., president. Provincial vice-presidents:—Ontario, Mr. W. T. Mariatt; British Columbia, Mr. J. W. Creighton; Quebec, Mr. W. R. Aitken; Saskatchewan, Mr. Norman MacKenzie; Alberta, Dr. J. C. Reid; Maritime Provinces, Mr. W. W. Laskey; Manitoba, Mr. F. E. Trautman.

——Lieut.-Colonel H. Brock has been elected president of the Canadian Military Institute, and Major J. W. Dawson secretary.

The Engineers' Club has elected as president Mr. E. L. Cousins, Engineer of the Toronto Harbour Commission.

The industrial development of Northern Ontario is showing satisfactory progress. In 1915 the value of pulp manufactured in Northern Ontario was over $4,500,000, which will be considerably increased when the 1916 figures are completed. Ontario contributes 50 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in Canada.

——Colonel Noel Marshall, executive chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has received a cheque for $46,449 from Mrs. J. B. Forgan, of Chicago, which money represents the receipts taken at the Canadian Red Cross booth at the Allied Bazaar held in Chicago.

——An impressive service was held in St. James' Cathedral on March 6, when a bronze tablet to the memory of the late Lieut. W. D. P. Jarvis, who was killed in action in April, 1915, was unveiled. Canon Plumptre, in his tribute, said: "His tablet of memorial is not only in bronze, but in those memories we have of him. He lived a life which was always straight, clean, and true. He left us the best thing anyone could ever leave to his friends, the memory of a good life, sacrificed for others."

——During January and February the value of the building permits issued here was $968,397 as against $391,397 during the same period of 1916. The erection of munition plants is largely responsible for the increase.

Mr. Daniel D. Hawthorn left an estate valued at $716,472.

HAMILTON.—The increase in enemy aliens in this city last year was 2,730. Austrians lead with 2,132, Bulgarians rank second with 333.

BRANTFORD. On March 7 a memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of E. Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess, whose birthplace was Brant County.

WATERLOO. Mr. P. V. Wilson has been elected President of the Board of Trade here. Messrs. H. M. Snyder and Mr. J. R. Kauffman Vice-Presidents, and Mr. W. S. Naylor Secretary.

FORT FRANCES.—At the annual meeting of the District Board of Trade for Rainy River district the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. James Paul; vice-president, Mr. K. C. Grimshaw, Rainy River; secretary, Mr. J. A. Osborne.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. At the annual meeting of the Provincial Dairymen's Association, reports showed that last year whilst the quantity of milk made into cheese and butter showed a falling off of about 20 tons, the value of dairy products was $550,000, the highest on record, an increase of $110,000 over 1915. There was also improvement in quality.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Out of 2,707 returned soldiers registered at the Soldiers' Employment Commission here 1,640 out of 1,645 applicants for work have been placed; the bulk of the remainder went back to their former positions.

——Mr. Joseph Begin, notary, of Montreal, has been appointed Controller of Inland Revenue for the Provincial Government here, in the place of Mr. A. Brosman, deceased.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Harry McLaughlin, deputy collector of this port, has been appointed Shipping Master. The duties of this position were formerly combined with those of the Collector of Customs, vacated by the resignation of Mr. R. S. White. No appointment to the collectorship has yet been made.

Mr. W. H. Currie has been appointed general solicitor to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. E. P. Flintoff, assistant general solicitor.

——The Molsons Bank has purchased lot 163 West Ward, with buildings fronting on Notre Dame West and St. Peter Streets, for $104,000, from the Anglo-Canadian Realties, Limited.

——The Colonisation Society, of which Mr. R. Monty is president, reports that in the last year 440 French-Canadians returned from the U.S. to settle on land in this Province.

Mr. D. Robertson has been elected president of the Provincial Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Mr. J. R. Innes, secretary, states that there are 284 fishing and hunting clubs in the Province.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Exports through this port last year were of the value of $120,043,000; while the imports were valued at $11,166,000. The figures for the previous year were $13,873,000 and $9,113,000 respectively.

——The New Brunswick Power Company has now taken over the St. John Railway Company, and it announces a heavy cut from 5 to 30 per cent. in electric light rates, and also a big cut in power rates, in some cases 50 per cent. below the old company's. These became effective on April 1.

——The Royal Bank is about to lose two very competent and popular members of its staff here—Messrs. Percy A. McNeill and J. Weldon Currie, both of whom have been honoured by promotion in the form of a transfer to the Santo Domingo branch of the bank.

FREDERICTON.—No announcement has yet been made by Mr. W. E. Foster, the Leader of the new Government in New Brunswick, as to the composition of his Cabinet. It is expected that the Cabinet will include:—Mr. Sweeney or Dr. McGrath, Attorney-General; Mr. Robinson, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Veniot, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Burchill, Minister of Lands and Mines; Mr. Dysart and Mr. Dugal, members without portfolio.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Government Bill introduced into the Legislature provides for the appointment of a Shipbuilding Commission of five members. The object of the measure is to encourage shipbuilding in the Province, and the Bill makes provision for the payment of subsidies to companies up to a total of $2,000,000.

—In 1916 the Provincial production of wheat, oats and potatoes was as follows:—*Wheat*: 13,400 acres, average yield 21 bushels, production 280,000 bushels. *Oats*: 116,000 acres, average yield 38 bushels, production 4,400,000 bushels. *Potatoes*: 34,500 acres, average yield 201 bushels, production 6,935,000 bushels.

The Provincial Barristers' Society has elected Mr. W. A. Henry, president; Mr. Stuart Jenks, vice-president; and Mr. W. R. Forster, secretary.

Senator A. B. Crosby was presented with a gold watch at a complimentary dinner, at which Mr. Hector Innes presided.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. Mr. W. W. Fraser, of this city, has been appointed Commissioner of Live Stock for the Province.

Upon his departure for Toronto to take up the managership of the Union Bank there, Mr. D. W. Neeve, late manager here, was presented with an address, a silver cigarette case, and a grandfather clock; and Mrs. Neeve with a travelling-case. Mr. J. W. Hamilton, Eastern Superintendent, has been appointed assistant manager at the head office here.

The big elevator—83 ft. high—which was a landmark here, was burnt on March 9. It contained about 150,000 bushels of grain.

The Provincial Dairymen's Association has elected Mr. J. McKay, of this city, president; Mr. Smellie, Shoal Lake, and C. Turby, Raeburn, vice-presidents, and Mr. W. Weir secretary.

—Mr. Macdonald, Public Utilities Commissioner, reports that an investigation into the cost of living reveals no evidence of a combine to keep up prices in the city.

Mr. A. C. McMicken has been appointed Deputy Receiver-General here, in succession to the late Mr. Henry M. Drummond. Mr. McMicken has been connected with the office for 41 years, having joined the staff as a clerk in 1875.

RIVERS.—The G.T.P. depot here was totally destroyed by fire on March 5.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Candidates nominated for the coming provincial elections in June include Hon. J. A. Calder, for Saltcoats; Mr. A. Campbell, for Kerrobert; and Mr. J. S. Clinch, for Steelbrook.

——Mr. J. F. Bryant has been elected president of the Canadian Club here; Dr. Norman Black and Mr. R. M. Gemmel, vice-presidents, and Mr. Norman Ruse, secretary.

Mr. J. A. Allan has been elected president of this branch of the Patriotic Fund, and Mr. F. S. Wheat, secretary. The total amount paid out to Regina beneficiaries last year was $124,908. There are 1,457 beneficiaries, including children, receiving approximately $11,000 per month, the average per family being $20.37.

——A British Citizenship League has been formed in the Province, to combat the influence of anti-British foreigners.

The Royal Bank of Canada moved into its handsome new premises at the corner of Hamilton Street and Eleventh Avenue, on March 4. Mr. A. W. Netherby continues as manager.

——Provision has been made by the Legislature to exempt soldiers on service from taxation on their land up to a half section until the end of the war.

The chairman of the executive of the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission is Mr. Justice Elwood. The Commission is empowered to make a complete industrial and commercial survey of the available sources of employment for returned soldiers within the Province, and to arrange for placing them in positions which they are capable of filling, and to receive and distribute funds for the purposes of the Commission.

MOOSE JAW.—The Saskatchewan Liberals' Convention, held here, declared for the removal of tariff duties on wheat and agricultural implements and lower tariffs generally; also for a more drastic prohibition law, and the removal of the C.P.R. tax exemption.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14-16, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Estimates for the current year amounting to $11,400,000 have been passed by the Legislature.

A loan of $2,500,000 is to be floated for Provincial purposes.

Mr. J. R. McIntosh, of this city, has been nominated a Conservative candidate for the Edson district at the forthcoming Provincial election, in opposition to the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General. In Wainwright, Mr. Lee Wells (Liberal), will oppose Capt. G. L. Hudson, now serving with the C.E.F.

In his Budget speech, the Hon. C. R. Mitchell estimated the present total indebtedness of the Province at $28,037,555, assets on the basis of the usual securities, $12,674,859, balance at the end of 1916, $6,578,596, which included borrowings on capital expenditure. Dealing with the current revenues he stated that there was an actual deficiency which arose from wild lands taxes, schools lands, etc., not collected, which amounts to $778,000. Had these collections been forced by the Provincial and Dominion Governments there would have been an actual surplus this year, he said, of some $43,000.

CALGARY.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has purchased the old Burns building, at the south-west corner of Eighth Avenue and Centre Street, from P. Burns and Company, Limited, for $150,000. The bank has occupied the property as a tenant ever since its Calgary branch was opened. The purchase price is reported at $2,000 per front foot for the 50 ft. on Eighth Avenue, and $50,000 for the three-storey stone building, which has a depth of 130 ft. on Centre Street. The property originally belonged to the late A. C. Sparrow, from whom it was purchased by Dunn and Lineham in 1886.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The measures before the Legislature include the provision of work for returned soldiers and settling them on the land, and for other desirable immigrants; additional smelting facilities to meet the growing demand of the mining industry, and a thorough investigation into all matters relating to the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

——Mr. C. E. Barnes, of Walbrachin, has been elected president of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association; Mr. J. E. Reekie, Kelowna, vice-president; and Mr. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, secretary.

——The *Geraldine Wolvin*, sister to the auxiliary-powered schooner *Mabel Brown*, was launched from the Wallace Shipyards on March 5. The next vessel, the *Jessie Narcross*, will be launched this month.

The lumber production for this Province for 1916 set a new record, exceeding the previous record by $2,000,000, according to figures submitted to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, by Chief Forester Granger. As a result of an increased cut and higher prices realised, the value of all products of the forest for 1916 was $35,528,000, which was 20 per cent. higher than 1915, and $2,000,000 increase over 1913, the previous record season.

The Canadian Club here has elected Mr. John Cochrane, president; Messrs. W. J. Shortt, and A. E. Forman, vice-presidents; and Mr. F. J. Schl, secretary.

VANCOUVER.—A Bill is to be submitted to the Provincial Legislature conveying the old Court House site to the public as an open space, where a suitable memorial is to be erected to British Columbia soldiers falling in action.

A new order for three big steel steamers has been placed by the British Government with John Coughlan & Sons, of this city. They will be 8,800-ton ships of the same size and design as the three being constructed for a 'Norwegian syndicate. The two contracts the firm now holds represent $8,000,000. It is worthy of note that they will be the largest steel vessels ever built in Canada.

IN THE FIRING LINE AND PREPARING FOR

Canadian Official]

ORIGINAL OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAVE BEEN OUT WITH A CANADIAN BATTALION FROM THE START

Canadian Official] [*Photograph*

A HAIR-CUT IN THE RESERVE TRENCHES

OFFICERS OF A CANADIAN

Front Row, left to right: Capt. D. S. Evans; Major [illegible]. B. Irving; Major Godfrey; Lieut. F. A. Heather, M.C. (also M.M.). *Second Row*: Lieut. C. P. Steer; Lieut. A. R. Rowberry; Lieut. H. M. Gardiner; Lieut. *Third Row*: Lieut. R. C. Spinks; Capt. A. C. Armstrong; Capt. F. B. Major (Rev.) T. A. Wilson; Major A. H. Elliott (attd.). *Fourth Row*: T. D. Brown; Lieut. T. C. Pennie; Lieut. C. J. Lewis; Lieut. D. C.

No. 3 DEPOT COMPANY, CANADI

From left to right the officers are: Lieut. G. Cooke; Lieut. R. L. Vines; Lieut. F. Layton; Lieut. W. B. Henry; Lieut. G. Lee; Lieut. J. G. Searles; Lieut. W. W. R. Mit[illegible] *Monahan on the ground at the extreme left and right of the front row, respectively, are*: Coy. Sergt. Maj. J. V. Haylock and Coy. Sergt.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT AND IN ENGLAND.

BUGLE BAND OF A CANADIAN ENTRENCHING BATTALION, EQUIPPED WITH FRENCH TRUMPE

ES BATTALION AT THE FRONT.

D.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Johnston, M.C.; Major L. W. Miller; Major T.
Major S. B. Van Kleek; Capt. J. L. Gray; Lieut. J. Foord, M.C.; Lieut
B. G. T. Heinekey; Lieut. J. L. MacKenzie; Lieut.-Col. N. Lang (attd.)
R. Lees; Lieut. P. J. Moran; Lieut. J. K. Potter; Lieut. W. J. Wilson;
ens; Major R. W. Adams (attd.); Major W. J. Shortreed (attd.); Lieut
H. T. Nation (attd.); Lieut. C. W. Stevewright; Lieut. J. H. H. Christie.

Canadian Official] [*Photograph*

RESTING IN RESERVE TRENCHES

GUN DEPOT, IN ENGLAND.

Officer; Capt. T. N. Webster, Officer Commanding; Lieut. G. W. Ross, Administrative Officer; Lieut. B. V. Beckal; Lieut. O. H. Lu
bertson. The Sergt.-Instructors are seen in the front row. The men of the first four rows behind the officers are now at the Front

Our Privilege to Help the Brave Men who are Prisoners in Germany.

I was in Prison and ye Came Unto Me.

OVER 30,000 Parcels have been sent by the Savoy Fund to the British prisoners who, in Germany, undergo a form of semi-starvation if left entirely to the tender ministrations of the Hun.

The Royal Savoy Association for the Relief of British Prisoners of War works unceasingly to preserve—by a constant food supply—the health of these brave men.

After the War every fit man remaining will be a National Asset, and if, whilst subscribing liberally to charities at home, we forget our exiled soldiers, we shall have returned to us at the end of the War thousands of men with constitutions irretrievably wrecked, who, in place of taking up trades and professions, will be a further burden on the State.

Funds are very urgently needed.

With increased cost of food the parcels now cost £2 3s. per month per man. Subscriptions may be sent to the Editor of this paper, or the

Rev. HUGH B. CHAPMAN,
7, Savoy Hill, London, W.C. 2.

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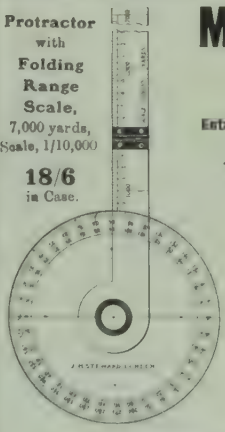

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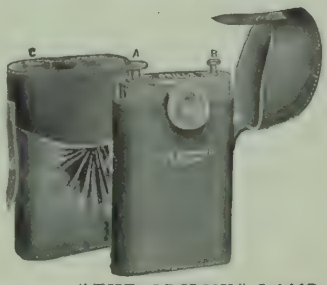

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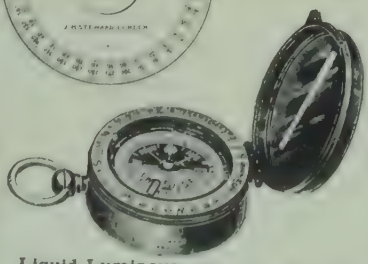
Spare Battery, in Waterproof, 2/-
Spare Bulb, 1/6



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£3 15s. 0d.
In Case.

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MILITARY INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
406, Strand, and 457, West Strand, London.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Appointments for Officers, etc.

CAPT G. A. WEEKS (Fenelon Falls, Ont.) has been transferred from an absorbed Ontario battalion to Lieut.-Col. Mitchell's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt.

Lieut. G. Smith has been transferred from Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun's East Ont. Res. Batt. to Lieut.-Col. Coombs' West Ont. Batt.

Capt. J. G. E. Roy (Quebec, P.Q.), General List (Trench Mortar Battery, France), has been transferred to the Res. Bde. C.F.A.

Capt. C. V. Lindsay (Winnipeg), Major Walker's Man. Res. Batt., attached to H.Q., Can. Trng. Div., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Railway Troops.

Temp. Hon. Capt. L. B. Boyd, C.A.S.C. Trng. Depôt, has resigned his honorary commission, and has been appointed a Temp. Lieut. and posted to the C.A.S.C. Trng. Depôt.

Hon. Capt. D. Armstrong (Winnipeg), C.A.P.C., attached to Lieut.-Col. Snider's Man. Res. Batt., has been detailed for duty at the office of the Chief Paymaster, London.

Capt. L. B. M. Loudon (Toronto), General List (Toronto Highlanders, France), has been transferred to Lieut.-Col. Chisholm's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt.

Lieut. H. J. Ryan (Kingston, Ont.), C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe, has been detailed for duty with the C.O.C., Ashford.

Lieut. A. H. Ross (Winnipeg), General List (New Ont. Inf., France), has been transferred to Major Bedson's Man. Res. Batt.

Major S. J. Huggins (Ottawa), Lieut.-Col. Bruce's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been appointed Camp Commandant at Mychett Musketry Camp. Major Huggins was wounded whilst serving with the Cent. Ont. Inf. in 1915.

Lieut. G. N. Tucker (London, Ont.) has been transferred from Lieut.-Col. Bruce's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt. to Lieut.-Col. McCordick's West Ont. Res. Batt.

Lieut. H. S. Cleverley (Cent. Ont. Inf., France) has been appointed Adjutant of the Regtl. Depôt of the 1st Central Ontario Regiment.

Lieut. A. Rakes, General List (Lieut.-Col. Fisher's Que. Res. Batt.), attached to H.Q., Can. Train. Div., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Can. School of Musketry.

Major G. A. Ferguson (Saskatoon), General List, has been appointed Acting D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Can. Trng. Div., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. C. S. Ersinger (Winnipeg), Lieut.-Col. Snider's Man. Res. Batt., has been transferred to the Can. Engrs. Trng. Depôt.

Major W. L. Grant (Kingston, Ont.), General List, attached to Lieut.-Col. Chisholm's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred to that battalion.

Capt. D. H. Hammell, C.A.D.C., has been transferred for duty with the C.O.C., *vice* Capt. J. S. Girvin, C.A.D.C.

The following C.A.M.C. officers have arrived in England from Canada, and have been posted to C.A.M.C. Training School:—Capt. K. I. Conover (P.Q.), Capt. G. Cuzner, Capt. J. A. Beaumier, Capt. E. J. Dickinson (Manitoba), Capt. W. J. Dowswell, Capt. J. F. R. Fairbairn, Capt. C. E. Flatt, Capt. E. C. Harris, Capt. R. Henderson, Capt. L. J. A. Legris, Capt. J. A. Magnan (P.Q.), Capt. J. R. A. Marin, Capt. A. H. MacLaren (Alberta), Capt. C. W. Sanders (Alberta), Capt. O. Stephenson (Manitoba), and Capt. H. St. C. Wismer.

Major W. R. Russell, General List (Lord Strathcona's Horse, France), attached to the Can. Mil. School, Bexhill-on-Sea, has been transferred to the Can. Res. Regt. of Cav

Lieut. C. W. H. Piper (Toronto), Lieut.-Col. Mitchell's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been attached to H.Q., Can. Trng. Div., Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. and Chap. the Rev. S. Hawthrone has ceased to be attached to Lieut.-Col. Bruce's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., and has been detailed for duty with Major Walker's Man. Res. Batt.

The following C.F.A. officers have arrived in England from Canada, and have been posted to the Res. Bde. C.F.A.: Lieut. M. T. Burke, Lieut. R. F. Castle (Kingston, Ont.), Lieut. R. E. Davidson (Cobourg), Lieut. W. H. Grant (Woodstock), Lieut. G. M. Irwin (Victoria), Lieut. R. G. Martin (Cobourg), Lieut. R. M. Paine, and Lieut. E. K. Skelton (Montreal).

Capt. W. K. H. Ferguson, Lieut.-Col. MacFarland's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred to the Forestry Corps.

Lieut.-Col. R. T. Thompson, who brought to England the now-absorbed Haldimand County Batt., has been appointed Officer Commanding the Regtl. Depôt of the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment.

Lieut. N. J. Symons (Lieut.-Col. MacFarland's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., and several N.C.O.'s, were selected to attend a course at Chelsea Barracks, London, commencing on April 2.

Coy. Sergt.-Major P. J. Coy (Lieut.-Col. Fisher's Que. Res. Batt.) has been appointed Temp. Lieut., and posted to the 3rd Labour Batt.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Ross (Niagara Falls), General List, attached to Lieut.-Col. Mitchell's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred to that battalion. Col. Ross brought to England a now-absorbed battalion recruited in the Niagara Peninsula.

Lieut. R. Brett (Lord Strathcona's Horse Res. Regt.) has been attached to H.Q., Can. Trng. Div., as Divisional Anti-gas Officer.

Lieut. R. R. Gunter (R.C.D. Res. Regt.) has been transferred to the Res. Bde. C.F.A.

Lieut. F. Jackson (Ottawa), who has been at the Front (and

Canadian Official. *Photograph.*

CANADIAN OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Left to right: Lieut.-Col. E. G. Shannon, Brig.-General E. Hilliam, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Major J. A. Delancey.

through the Somme fighting) with the C.F.A. for about 15 months, is now spending 10 days' special leave in London.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Snow (Victoria), A.P.M., Can. Trng. Div., has returned to duty at Shorncliffe from an Instructional Tour in France.

Capt. C. S. McGimsie (Kenora), who came to England with a now-absorbed Saskatchewan Batt., has been transferred to Major Walker's Man. Res. Batt.

Lieut. J. Lever, General List (P.P.C.L.I.), and Hon. Capt. P. Newhouse, General List, have been appointed Hospital Representatives for Group 1, Shorncliffe, for dealing with casualties and non-effectives under the new scheme.

Capt. C. R. Nash (Toronto), General List, has been appointed Adjutant of the 64th Can. Over-age Batt.

Major H. F. Geary (R.C.G.A., Quebec), General List (C.F.A., France), has been transferred to the Res. Bde. C.F.A. Major Geary came to England and afterwards went to France with the 1st Can. Divl. Art. He returned to England later in 1915 to join Lieut.-Col. King's Howitzer Bde., C.F.A., going out to France again with that unit in the early part of 1916.

Lieut. K. G. Blackader (Montreal), attached to Lieut.-Col. Chisholm's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred to Lieut.-Col. Magee's Que. Res. Batt.

All Infantry Battalions and Reserve Battalions from British Columbia, together with C.M.R., Pioneer, and Labour Battalions from that Province, both in France and in England, are now units of "The British Columbia Regiment."

Continued on page 19.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

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etc., etc.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

(*Continued from page 17.*)

Lieut. L. Allen (Lieut Col. Barker's Toronto Batt., now absorbed), has been transferred to Lieut. Col. Buell's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt.

Hon. Capt. W. W. Lee, Y.M.C.A., has been granted sick leave until June 1, on the recommendation of a Medical Board with permission to return to Canada.

Major B. H. Harrison (Victoria) has been appointed Commandant of the Can. School of Musketry, Shorncliffe, hi vacated post of Officer Commanding Instructional Details, R.E Barracks, being filled by Capt H. Harriss (Calgary), who came to England with Lieut.-Col. Lowry's now-absorbed Alberta Batt.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Nelles, C.M.G., in command of the Royal Canadian Dragoons for the past five years, who brought the regiment to England with the First Canadian Contingent and eventually took it to France, took over command of the Can Res. Regt. of Cav. a day or two ago. Lieut.-Col. D. D. Young, R.C.D., who has had command of the Reserve Cavalry at Shorncliffe for some considerable time past, is rejoining the R.C.D.s in France as Second in Command.

Lieut. A. J. Trebilcock (Hamilton, Ont.), Lieut.-Col. Bruce's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred to the Can. Mach.-Gun Depôt.

Lieut. O. B. Stanion, General List, has ceased to be attached to H.Q., Can. Trng. Div., on being transferred to the Can. School of Musketry, Shorncliffe.

Major G. M. Thomson (Winnipeg), General List (New Ontario Inf., France), has been transferred to Major Bedson's Man. Res. Batt.

Lieut. J. A. McTaggart (Winnipeg), Can. Res. Regt. of Cav., has returned to Canada for disposal by the Adjutant-General, Ottawa.

C.A.M.C. Appointments

Col. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., who has now quite recovered from a sharp attack of influenza, has sailed to assume his new duties in Canada.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Roberts, C.B., O.C., Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden, will take charge of the new C.A.M.C. Hospital at Basingstoke, which it is intended eventually to enlarge to 2,000 beds.

Colonel W. L. Watt, A.D.M.S., London Area, has been appointed to Cliveden: and Lieut.-Colonel J. McCombe will succeed him as A.D.M.S.

—**—

The ladies of Canada have presented the Rev. Edward W. Matthews, ex-secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, with a set of pulpit robes as an appreciation of his services.

Earl Grey, in a letter to the *Times* on proportional representation, dictated from his sick-bed, says:—"In Canada the necessity of the two contending political parties to obtain an electoral majority in every district is a corrupting influence which poisons the life of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

A month ago the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission had under its care 4,055 invalided members of the Canadian forces. Of these 3,149 had been Overseas, the remaining 906 being "camp" men. There were 1,998 in the convalescent hospitals, besides 1,222 out-patients. In the sanatoria for tubercular soldiers there were 506, besides 10 out-patients. In other institutions there were 312 men, besides out-patients.

MR BRUCE WALKER ENTERTAINED

On Friday evening the 30th ult., the Scottish members of the National Liberal Club entertained at dinner Mr J. Bruce Walker, the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg. The gathering was presided over by Mr J. Ian Macpherson, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War. Among the Canadian guests were Col. Deamstoun, Winnipeg; Col. Towers, Surrey; Mr. Fred. C. Salter, of the Grand Trunk Railway System; Col. Monseigneur Burke, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. E. Oled Smith; Mr. W. L. Griffith, and Capt. Robertson, L.L., of Toronto.

Mr. Walker, who spoke on Scottish influences in Canada with humour, wit, mirth and pathos, awoke his audience to the highest enthusiasm. Throughout all his discourse he kept the high national note of Canada as a "Nation among the United Nations of Britain," and not a Colony of the Motherland.

He was followed by Col. Monseigneur Burke and Col. Towers. Both took the same high note, the latter supporting Mr. Walker with a speech that will also be memorable in the history of the National Liberal Club, and help to quicken the conscience of the people of the Motherland to realise the position Canada wishes to occupy after the war in British national affairs as a "Nation of the British United Nations."

—**—

MR. HARRY BRITTAIN ON CANADA

Speaking at the Society of Women Journalists, Mr. Harry Brittain, Director of the Intelligence Department of National Service, was enthusiastic about Canada and the power and wise influence of the Canadian Press. Incidentally, he told an amusing tale of going with the Premier of British Columbia to visit some out-of-the-way parts of the Province. In a small "city" he found a man working at a printing press, who said he was getting out the first issue of his paper to welcome the visitors. The editorial was of a lurid description, reflecting on a large Eastern newspaper which had laughed at the rising settlement. The next Mr. Brittain heard of the editor was when he called upon him in London in the uniform of the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. Brittain praised the work of the Canadian War Contingent Association, and also appealed for tolerance in the matter of the National Service Department, which was grappling with a very large subject.

Mrs. (Alice) Perrin, the distinguished Anglo-Indian novelist, was in the chair.

—**—

OBITUARY.

The following deaths are announced:—

At Milltown, N.B., Monseigneur Doyle; at Sackville, N.B., Dr. Smith, Professor of Classics at Mount Allison University; at Prince Albert, Mr. William Edward Traill (72), a son of the late Catharine Parr Traill, the authoress, of Lakefield, Ont.; at Guelph, Major George Bruce Hood (76), a prominent judge of livestock; at New Glasgow, N.S., Mr. George Forest McKay (82), who assisted in founding the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., of which he was the oldest director; at Moose Jaw, Alderman J. D. Simpson, major 27th Light Horse, and secretary of the Provincial Stock Growers' Association: at Montreal, Capt. Gilbert Johnston (64), Mechanical Superintendent of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., and for many years engineer with the R. and O. Co.

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The Emigration-Colonisation Department of the Salvation Army is the largest Empire Home making Agency. Its organisation is utilised by governments and other authorities. It is completely organised throughout Canada, and has transferred nearly 90,000 people to that Dominion. It gives disinterested advice re suitability, prospects, localities, conditions, &c., and finds work for those who place themselves under its guidance. It arranges ordinary bookings to and from all parts of Canada.

Correspondence invited on all subjects affecting Empire after-war settlement. Special branches deal with men, women, widows, families, orphans, &c. Address—COMMISSIONER LAMB, 122 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
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Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.

The Report of the Board of Directors, Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

To the Shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited

The directors herewith submit the sixteenth annual report and statement of assets and liabilities with abstract of profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1916:

The operations of the company during the year were carried on under many difficulties such as scarcity of labour, supplies, and railway congestion.

The capital expenditure during the year has been necessarily high, mainly in connection with munitions work.

The sinking of the new Jubilee Shaft at Sydney Mines, work on which was discontinued in May, 1914, was resumed in April last. The shaft is now sunk to the depth of 740 ft., and by the use of a temporary hoisting plant this colliery is now producing about 350 tons of coal daily.

Good progress was made in driving the new pair of slopes at Wabana. At the close of the year over 70 per cent. of this work had been completed, and it is confidently expected that the driving of these slopes will be finished before the close of the present year.

As a result of the increased capital expenditure in the Iron and Steel Department, the output of forged shells during the year was 90 per cent. greater in number and 120 per cent. greater in weight than in 1915, while the total shipments of finished steel forgings, etc., exceeded that of the previous year by 64 per cent.

The Eastern Car Company had a somewhat unsatisfactory year. The impossibility of obtaining prompt delivery of materials greatly restricted the output. The experience gained in the production of a foreign type of car, and the much higher prices at which recent orders were taken, will, it is confidently expected, make the present year's operations show a satisfactory profit.

The bank advances and bills payable are abnormally high. This is due to the large increase in business and is more than offset by increased inventories, and by loans to the Eastern Car Company, Ltd., to enable them to finance contracts on hand.

The orders for steel products on the company's books at the present time are equal to 74 per cent. of last year's shipments, and are sufficient to keep the plant fully employed for the next six months, and there is every prospect that this condition will prevail during the entire year.

THOS. CANTLEY,
President.

New Glasgow, February 28, 1917.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1916.

ASSETS.

Mining properties and appraised present values of real estate, buildings, plant, machinery, and equipment, less depreciation written off		$24,036,596.01
Investments in capital stock of other companies, including $89,200 company's own bonds purchased for sinking fund purposes		249,347.51
Deferred balances receivable on houses sold		71,404.79
Current and Working Assets:		
Inventories—not exceeding cost	$4,022,667.66	
Advances to Eastern Car Co., Ltd.	1,911,148.73	
Accounts receivable (less reserves)	1,001,156.11	
Bills receivable	41,466.58	
Dominion of Canada 5 per cent. War Loan Bonds, due 1931, $142,500, par value at 97½	119,437.50	
Cash in banks and on hand	410,458.83	
		7,506,735.41
Deferred charges to operations:		
Steamer hire and expenses	$357,500.00	
Insurance and miscellaneous	38,099.12	
		395,599.12
Contingent liabilities:		
Bills under discount	$88,161.00	
Mortgages of the Nova Scotia Land Company—not over	30,000.00	
Guarantee of principal, sinking fund and interest of 6 per cent. First Mortage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due July 1st, 1962 of the Eastern Car Company, Ltd.—amount outstanding	979,200.00	
	$1,097,361.00	
		$38,359,673.93

LIABILITIES

Capital stock:		
8 per cent. Cumulative Preference—authorised and issued 10,000 shares of $100 each		$1,000,000.00
Ordinary—authorised—150,000 shares of $100 each	$15,000,000.00	
Issued—75,000 shares of $100 each		7,500,000.00
Six per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock:		
Authorised issue	5,000,000.00	
Less—in Treasury	1,000,000.00	
		4,000,000.00
Five per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1950:		
Authorised issue	$6,000,000.00	
Less—redeemed by Sinking Fund	212,804.02	
		5,787,195.98
Current Liabilities:		
Bank Loans	$893,906.05	
Bills Payable	1,051,000.00	
Accounts and Wages payable	1,411,731.12	
Interest accrued on Bonds and Debenture Stock	286,920.73	
Dividend on Preference Stock, payable January 15th, 1917	20,000.00	
		3,443,557.90
Deferred Credits to Income		305,000.00
Reserves:		
For replacements, coke ovens, renewals, and for Business Profits Tax, 1916	$808,832.12	
General reserve	2,050,000.00	
		2,858,832.12
Surplus		3,315,086.93
		$28,359,673.93

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916.

Profits for the year after providing for maintenance and renewal expenditures on plant and equipment, but before deducting depreciation, interest charges, etc.		$4,322,374.17
Deduct:		
Provision for depreciation, Business Profits Tax for 1915 and 1916, Patriotic contributions, etc.		1,490,580.40
		$2,731,793.77
Deduct:		
Interest on Bonds	$239,359.80	
Interest on Debenture Stock	240,000.00	
Interest on Bank Advances	97,949.97	
		577,309.17
NET PROFITS FOR THE YEAR		$2,154,484.60
Add:		
Surplus brought forward January 1st, 1916		1,460,602.38
		$3,615,086.98
Deduct:		
Dividends declared on 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock for year to December 31st, 1916		80,000.00
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD		$3,535,086.98

We have audited the books and accounts of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, and we certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up and shows the true financial position of the Company at December 31, 1916, and that the relative Profit and Loss Account is a fair and correct statement of the results of the operations for the year.

A. HEYWOOD MACGREGOR
F. BERESFORD OXLEY } Auditors.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

A BRITISH CHARITY WHICH NEEDS HELP.

The National Refuges and Training Ships "Arethusa" and "Chichester."

2,400 BOYS HAVE JOINED THE ROYAL NAVY. OLD BOYS ARE SERVING IN 100 BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Funds are Urgently Needed

THE WAR HAS MEANT GREATLY INCREASED EXPENSES.

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directly consequent upon the war from August, 1914, to the close of 1916 was **£28,723** comprising relief afforded to

825 Widows. 1,584 Orphans. 260 Aged Parents, and 14,082 Sailors and Fishermen.

Patron - - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: THE RT. HON. LORD LEITH OF FYVIE.
Chairman: ADMIRAL W. F. S. MANN.
Secretary: G. B. MAUDE, Esq.
Central Office: 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In suggesting that the recent Canadian War Loan will in course of time stand at a premium—an opinion in which most people will probably fully concur—the *Financial Post of Canada* points out that the average rate at which Canada borrowed money in London from 1884 to 1909 was under 3½ per cent. During that period of 25 years the extreme variation in the rates at which these issues were floated was just over 1 per cent. Our contemporary infers that, during the life of the new Canadian war bonds—viz., the next twenty years—there may well be as great, if not a greater, change in money rates. It recalls that in 1897 Canada was able to borrow approximately $10,000,000 in the British money markets at a price well under 3 per cent., and asks "if this was possible twenty years ago, what may not be possible within the next twenty years?"

* * *

In a recent issue the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* publishes an interesting statement of how the stock of the C.P.R. was held in various countries a few months ago. From this it appears that the total number of shareholders was 40,287, of whom 6,531 were Canadian; 49.25 per cent. of the Common shareholders of the company were nominally resident in Great Britain, and 15.13 per cent. in Canada. Americans were the second largest holders, with 22.13 per cent., 5.82 per cent. of the shareholders were French, 5.31 German, and 2.33 belonged to other countries.

* * *

The fine report of the Canada Cement Co. will give wide satisfaction. When, last year, the company inaugurated its Common stock dividend payments some misgiving was expressed as to whether the company's current earnings justified such a course or whether the dividends represented accumulated earnings. That doubt was partially allayed when the declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. at the end of 1916 seemed to establish the stock on a definite 6 per cent. basis, and the report now published leaves no room for any further doubt, as the President makes it clear that, apart from the munitions activities of the company, the earnings for the cement business proper were more than sufficient to take care of all fixed charges and Preference and Ordinary dividends chargeable to the year's profits. The company's net profits for the year were $2,218,848, or about $478,000 more than in 1915, and after paying bond interest and Preferred dividends, there remained a surplus of $1,040,086, which equalled approximately 7.7 on the Common stock. The comparative ratio of earnings to Common stock in 1915 was 4.1 per cent. and in 1914 2.3 per cent. During the year three dividends were declared on the Common stock, but of these only the two latter (3 per cent. declared in the summer and 1½ per cent. declared towards the end of the year) were in respect of 1916, the 3 per cent. declared in January, 1916, being chargeable to 1915 profits. Only 4½ per cent., therefore, was actually paid on the Common in respect of 1916. This absorbed $607,500, leaving a surplus of $432,585, which, added to the surplus from the previous year, makes the company's total surplus $2,092,818.

* * *

By the way, all who are interested in the Canadian cement industry will note with interest the current announcement that the problem of how to produce potash cheaply in commercial quantities has been solved by an engineer connected with the cement works at Durham, Ontario. Prior to the war the production of potash was controlled largely by Germany, and the German product could be imported into North America at so low a cost (from $36 to $50 per ton) that little attempt was made to produce it locally. The outbreak of war, however, cut off the supply from Germany, and potash, which besides being a valuable fertiliser, is needed in the manufacture of explosives, rose to very high prices. The demand stimulated keen enquiry and research on the part of scientists both in the United States and in Canada. At the Durham plant potash is now being made from felspar as a by-product of cement. The plant is producing about 20 tons per day, and, according to the Toronto *Globe*, the discoverer of the process claims that the cost of production per ton is already lower than the freight charge paid on a ton of the imported German product before the war. Canada possesses great reserves of felspar, and it is suggested that the new discovery presents Canada with a new industry of national importance, and that every cement plant in Canada will before long be earning profits from potash as a by-product.

* * *

The net earnings of the British Columbia Electric Railway and Vancouver Power Company for January, 1917, amounted to £26,903, being an increase of £3,394. The aggregate net earnings from July 1, 1916, to January 31, 1917, show an increase of £41,509, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the case of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company the gross earnings for January 1917 also show an increase being $22,485 better than in January, 1916. This, however, was not returned in the net which for the month showed a decrease of $12,653.

* *

THE WAR LOAN.

The Minister of Finance announces that $50,000,000 of the new War Loan will be devoted to financing the supplies of munitions for the Imperial Government in Canada.

Subscriptions from the United States to the Canadian War Loan totalled $30,000,000.

* *

A RECORD OF EXPANSION.

The fiscal year just ended shows the unparalleled expansion of the Dominion (says a Montreal cablegram). There is an increase in trade of a billion dollars. The total imports for consumption and total exports, domestic and foreign, exclusive of coin and bullion, exceeds two billion dollars. The aggregate of imports is $825,000,000, exports $1,170,000,000. The revenue for the last twelve months is $230,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 over last year.

* *

ONTARIO MINING PROFITS TO BE TAXED

By new legislation of the Ontario Government all mines in Ontario with annual profits in excess of $1,000,000 will pay an annual tax on profits of 5 per cent., above $5,000,000 6 per cent., and between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 7 per cent., and on profits above $15,000,000 1 per cent. increase for each additional $5,000,000 (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). In the case of nickel and nickel-copper mines the Bill is retroactive to January 1, 1915. This legislation will give the Government for 1915 and 1916 $1,500,000 from the International Nickel Company.

Instead of taxing the value of ore at the pit's mouth the new legislation provides for refined metal to be taxed at the market value, less the cost of production.

* *

Lieut. F. C. Raymond, of London, Ont., who came over in November with the Canadian Engineers, died in a London hospital last Saturday from a bullet wound in the head. He was found in a dying condition in Lower Grosvenor Place the previous night with a revolver by his side.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co., Limited.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co., held on February 26, a satisfactory statement was presented. Notwithstanding the reduction in gas rates from one dollar and ten cents per thousand feet to ninety cents, and a reduction in electric light rates, net profit of $231,861.63 was shown for the year ending December 31, 1916.

Quarterly dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum were paid. The amount to the credit of profit and loss stands at $58,876.90, and at the credit of reserve account $720,000.

The Company now has 425,000 electric lamps connected with its distributing system. The retiring Boards of the Company and its subsidiary Companies were elected as follows:—

T. Ahearn, W. Y. Soper, Hon. E. H. Bronson, James Manuel, C. J. McCuaig, E. J. Baskerville, Thomas Workman, L. Crannell, A. A. Dion, Col. D. R. Street, J. Roberts Allan, Denis Murphy, R. H. Haycock, F. W. Fee.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Ahearn, Hon. E. H. Bronson, the Vice-President of the Company, presided. Mr. Bronson, in his remarks to the Shareholders, stated that the Company was now so situated that it could handle a very much larger business with very little additional capital expenditure, and that the Shareholders might look forward hopefully to the coming year.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Photographs of officers and men of many of the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have appeared in "Canada" since the beginning of the War. If readers will mention the battalions or individuals in whom they are interested, copies of the issues containing these photographs can be obtained from the Publishers of "Canada," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

CANADIANS visiting or residing permanently in the United Kingdom can increase and spread knowledge of the Dominion simply and effectively by introducing "Canada" to their British friends. A form will be found on page 30 which gives full information in regard to subscriptions.

If the subscription is for the purpose of placing a copy of "Canada" in a local Free Library a special rate will be quoted on application.

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Total Assets Over - $109,000,000.

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Abounding in game of the finest, in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a license fee of $50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2).

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Royal Mail Steamers operating on the Bay and the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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The Newfoundland Express Company, carrying on Express Business with all Express Companies of the world and money orders issued to all parts.

The railway and steamship systems give the best connection between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, and the best freight line between Canada and Newfoundland. **Steamship "KYLE"** connects at North Sydney with the Intercolonial Railway, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving North Sydney on the arrival of the I.C.R. Express Trains.

Newfoundland offers to the Tourist, Sportsman, and Health-seeker the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. A most beautiful climate in the summer months; cool, even, and invigorating. Finest caribou hunting grounds in the world. Best salmon and trout streams that have yet been discovered. The railway is equipped with Dining and Sleeping Cars, and everything to please the taste and add to the comfort of the Tourist is provided. All information in regard to Newfoundland or Labrador will be given on application to

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days: -

CONSOLS.

Friday, May 4.

GENERAL CARRY OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed. Apr. 25.	Thurs. Apr. 26.	Fri. Apr. 27

LONDON, Monday.

The Stock Exchange, since our last report, has not been brisk, and markets have been characterised by a good deal of indecision. The market for Colonial short-dated issues has continued an improving one, and prices are frequently higher.

Canadian securities have shown irregularity, and have lacked animation. In the gilt-edged section the old Fours have risen another ½ to 77½, and the 4½ per cents. have held steady at 94½. We refer to the continued upward trend of railway expenditure in Canada on our "Banking and Finance" pages.

In the railroad section Grand Trunk junior stocks have been rather flabby in reaction from the pronounced strength which developed after the dividend announcement. Quotations, however, are only ¼ to ½ down, and senior stocks have held firm. Canadian Pacific stock is rather higher at 172¼. Canadian Northern issues have been steady.

Among land shares Hudson's Bays have receded to 6 9-16. There has been no movement among lower-priced descriptions.

The industrial group has been spotty. Canadian Cars have not varied. Dominion Steels have weakened to 65, ex-dividend. Steel of Canada is unaltered. Cities Services have been offered back 5 to 295. Brazilian Tractions have advanced strongly to 47¾ in sympathy with other Brazilian securities, which have been exceptionally prominent. We analyse the splendid showing of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. for 1916 elsewhere.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 16.

You will, of course, have received by cable particulars of the new War Loan, which duly made its appearance as expected. It is for $150,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, issued at 96, and redeemable twenty years hence—viz., March 1, 1937. Thus, apart from its patriotic aspect, it offers an undeniably most attractive investment. Many large subscriptions are already announced, the most notable at present being one of $10,000,000 by the Sun Life Assurance Co., and no one appears to entertain any doubt whatever that the loan will be a noteworthy success. But it is only natural that the loan has had a quietening effect upon the markets for other securities.

Stock Exchange business has, generally speaking, been running in a quiet rut during the past week, but, if the buying has been small, there has been equally little offering, and the tone of the markets has continued firm. On some days business has been fairly brisk in certain issues. Thus, Steamships have been noticeable, the Common rising to a new high record. By the way, Mr. J. W. Norcross, vice-president and general manager of the company, has just been appointed Director of Shipbuilding by the Government. Steel of Canada shares were in some demand prior to the announcement of a dividend of 1 per cent., with a ½ per cent. bonus, on the Common stock for the first quarter of this year. Following the declaration, the market activity of the stock continued, but the price fluctuated. Evidently a good many people were disappointed that the dividend was not at a higher rate. The annual report of the company has not yet been made public, but it is said that it will show earnings equal to 28 or 30 per cent. on the Common. Meanwhile, the company's subscription of $1,000,000 to the War Loan is some indication of its strength in liquid finances. It is said that the company's output during January and February has been 50 per cent. in excess of that during January and February, 1916.

A good deal of interest centres upon the expectation of a dividend declaration by the Dominion Steel Corporation. Anticipations of the rate vary from 4 to 6 per cent. In Toronto there has been some activity in Maple Leaf, and it is suggested that the Common stock dividend rate may be increased to 10 per cent. This, however, would be somewhat of a surprise, as the stock has only so recently been placed upon its present 8 per cent. basis.

It is announced that Toronto will follow the example which has already been set by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and by various cities, and will redeem $32,000,000 worth of securities now held in the British market, replacing them by floating new loans to that amount in New York.

Reports from the West indicate that close consideration is being given to the proposal of the British Government to purchase this year's wheat crop. It seems probable that farmers will ask prices considerably above those at present offered by the British Government, which is said to be around $1.30 per bushel.

Among current quotations Scotia is 101½, Dominion Steel Corporation 67½, Steel of Canada 67, Cement 63, Canadian Car 29½, Steamships 38, Dominion Canners 21½, Maple Leaf 109½. In Toronto a few Sawyer-Massey shares changed hands the other day at 23. Toronto Railway is quoted at 87½ asked, and MacDonald, for which there is said to have been some Western demand recently, is 15½.

Mining shares have been moderately active, but little of special importance has occurred. La Rose has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 cents per share, payable April 20. McIntyre milled during February 13,500 tons of an average value of $10.65. The mill now has a capacity of 600 tons per day. The Newray mill is to commence operations early in May. An important discovery of gold is reported on the McKinnon-Ogilvie claims at Boston Creek, and a strike of rich ore is also reported on the Kirkland Lake Gold Mines' property. Hollinger is quoted at $5.25, Dome Mines at $18.50, McIntyre $1.47, Newray $1.25, Dome Extension 27, Dome Lake 20½, Temiskaming 52½, Hargraves 22½, La Rose 5¼, Great Northern 15, Peterson Lake 13.

The Bureau of Mines of the Province of Ontario reports that the total mineral output of the Province in 1916 was valued at $61,845,570, being an increase of over $10,000,000 as compared with 1915. The increase of production occurred mainly in the production of gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, molybdenum, and lead.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£206,479
RESERVE FUND	205,479
TOTAL ASSETS	802,825

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers.
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144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS, 1934.

The COUPONS falling due 1st May, 1917, on the above mentioned Bond will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) three clear days prior to payment being made. Forms may be had on application on and after the 15th inst.

For Bank of Montreal,
Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada
G. C. CASSELS, Manager
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2
2nd April, 1917

DOMINION OF CANADA, 3½ PER CENT. LOAN, 1930-54.

The HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due 1st June 1917, on the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

The Balances of the Inscribed Stock will be Struck on the evening of the 1st May, 1917, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), three clear days prior to payment being made.

Lists may be obtained on application on and after the 21st May, 1917.

For Bank of Montreal,
Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
April 2, 1917.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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THE CANADIAN BOND MARKET.

Review for 1916 by Mr. E. R. Wood, President of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited. Presented at the Annual General Meeting in Toronto.

ACCORDING to our records, Canadian bonds were issued during 1916 to a total of $316,900,000, as against approximately $341,800,000 during the preceding year, the particulars being as follows:

Security	1916.	1915.
Government	$208,621,933	$214,814,133
Municipal	49,893,763	66,508,073
Railway	15,920,000	37,915,665
Miscellaneous	19,531,666	8,050,000
Public Service Corporation*	22,950,000	14,605,000
Total	$316,917,362	$341,892,871

* Including Canadian Companies operating abroad.

These issues were distributed in the following markets:—

	Total	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1916	$316,917,362	$106,575,014	$205,675,682	$4,866,666
1915	341 892 871	149,430,977	143,972,896	48,488,998

The Practice of Economy.

Examination of the foregoing figures reveals the following facts:—

In the first place a reduction of approximately $25,000,000 in our total borrowings is substantial evidence that the advice of our leading bankers and financiers last year regarding economy in capital expenditure at this critical period was not given in vain. It will be observed that Government, municipal and railway issues in 1916 were both substantially below the corresponding amounts for the previous year. On the other hand, public service corporation and miscellaneous issues in 1916 exceeded the 1915 totals by $8,300,000 and $11,500,000 respectively. Re-financing explains the former to a large extent, and the latter is largely attributable to the impetus given to the business of industrial concerns by the enormous munitions orders placed in this country. The disbursements of the Imperial Munitions Board alone, during 1916, approximated $320,000,000.

Great Britain, which in the years 1913-14-15 absorbed our bonds to an amount exceeding $511,950,000 (excluding the Dominion Government $100,000,000 credit), an average of $170,650,000 per annum, took in 1916 our securities to the insignificant total of $4,866,666. This was for the purpose of enabling the British Vickers shipbuilding concern to establish a Canadian branch at Montreal.

Canadians purchased nearly $43,100,000 less of the year's issues for their own account in 1916 than in 1915, partly because the funds of many wealthy investors were being utilised to a much greater extent in financing their increasing business and partly because of the tempting possibilities in the stock market, to which the rapid and steady rise of many issues (particularly industrials) attracted many millions. It should be noted, however, that in addition to the 1916 issues, Canadians during the past twelve months have bought back parts of previous London issues to an amount we may safely estimate at $21,000,000.

The American Market.

United States investors took Canadian issues of 1916 to an amount exceeding that of 1915 by $61,700,000, an exceedingly satisfactory development of our security business with the great republic, and one which augurs well for our financial future there. This figure, it should be remembered, does not take into account redistribution of old Canadian issues in the American market, both by Canada and London, which would undoubtedly total at least $16,000,000 during 1916. It is, therefore, reasonable to estimate that United States investors have taken at least $221,675,000 of our bonds during the past twelve months.

Measured by the usual criteria of financial and industrial prosperity—bank clearings, gold importation, iron, steel and grain production, excess exports over imports, increased railway earnings and surplus bank reserves—the United States have been moving on a wave of unparalleled prosperity.

The phenomenal amount of funds thus made available there for investment, the attractive returns from Canadian securities and the excellent record which our bonds enjoy, account for their favourable reception in the American market. This result is all the more gratifying to us as Canadians in view of the fact that since the commencement of the European war the United States have repurchased approximately $2,000,000,000 of their own securities from Europe and advanced over $2,300,000,000 to belligerent and neutral countries.

In the American market the credit of Canada is on approximately a 5 per cent. basis, the credit of foreign belligerents (where collateral is provided) a 6 per cent. basis, and on unsecured obligations a 7 per cent. basis, while that of the most important French cities is on a 7½ per cent. basis. Canada is deeply involved in the European war, her debt is rapidly increasing, yet American investors in this striking manner show their confidence in our country's resources, in our integrity and in the soundness of our Government securities. With pardonable pride, but with a deep sense of the responsibility thereby assumed, we should reflect upon this important situation and firmly resolve to maintain and fortify this great national asset to our utmost extent.

The confidence others have in Canada's resources, integrity and securities, measures both the extent and stability of our national credit, and in these trying times nothing is of greater importance to Canada financially than that the wealth of the United States should continue to seek the investment opportunities presented by the bonds of our Governments, Municipalities and public and private corporations.

—**—

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Marked Improvement in Business.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the British Columbia Legislature last month contained the following passages:—

"It gives me pleasure to state that there has been a marked improvement in business conditions throughout the Province during the past year. The depression always following an era of speculation reached its lowest point, and a recovery based upon actual productive values confidently may be expected. As a prudent, precautionary measure my Government is taking an inventory of the entire situation and is ascertaining, in authoritative form, the actual financial position of the Province. For this purpose a firm of chartered accountants of international reputation has been engaged upon a thorough audit of the finances of the Province, and their report will be submitted in due course.

"I regret that the agricultural production within the Province still is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The continued necessity for the importation of these products constitutes a heavy drain upon our financial resources. My Government will present for your consideration a measure designed to open up and assist in the settlement of many of the fertile areas of the now unproductive parts of the Province, and to provide homes and employment for returned soldiers and other desirable immigrants who may elect to engage in agricultural pursuits. By this means it is hoped, also, to relieve the unfortunate situation brought about by the system of scattered settlements which now obtains. The benefits obtained from the administration of the 'Agricultural Act' have not been as great as had been hoped, and a measure intended to strengthen this Act and widen the scope of its opportunities will be brought before you."

Industrial Development.

With regard to the impetus given to the mining industry, legislation was foreshadowed for providing assistance for the systematic prospecting of the mineral-bearing districts of the Province and for providing additional smelting facilities. There had been a marked increase in the demand for timber in the various branches of manufacture, including wood pulp, and this industry might now be regarded as upon a permanent producing basis. How far the finances of the Province would permit the continuance of the building of wooden ships would be one for serious consideration. Careful study would be made of the fishing industry, and steps would be taken to conserve the industry and to extend its scope.

With regard to the railway situation, the Lieut.-Governor said:—"I regret that the policy of aiding the construction of railways by means of Provincial guarantees of bonds has resulted in the Province having had to provide for the payment of large sums of money on interest account. The report of the Minister of Railways will be laid before you. My Government considers it advisable that a thorough enquiry should be made into all matters relating to the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway."

"While it would be unwise to minimise the task of rehabilitating the financial position of the Province," the Speech concluded, "the natural resources capable of conversion into wealth, by their judicious, courageous, and capable administration, afford the best and most rational assurance that we may look to the future with reasonable confidence."

—**—

Canada's lead to the Empire in the matter of prohibition was touched upon by the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, of Saskatoon, President of the Dominion Alliance, in an address delivered last week under the auspices of the Hastings and St. Leonards War Temperance League.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

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121 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, ESQ., GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

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Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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CAPITAL:
Fully Paid .. $1,000,000
Reserve Fund . $1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $12,900,000. Reserve Funds, $14,300,000. Aggregate Assets, $270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. — E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, **$7,250,984 (£1,489,928).**
Deposits (Oct. 31), $85,342,483 (£17,536,126).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Managing Director.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

Ontario after the War—AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Ontario is eight times the size of England and twice the size of Germany. With a land surface of 230,000,000 acres in extent, there has so far been brought under cultivation only 13,500,000 acres. On this area are produced crops and stock yielding $750,000,000 per annum.

Everything will be done to encourage settlers after the war. Free gifts of 100 or 200 acres of land; cash advances by Government; Government building of highways; liberal aid for the erection and maintenance of schools; Government experimental farms and agricultural colleges, etc.

Millions of acres of the most perfect soil are simply waiting for the plough. Ontario's enormous harvests could easily be trebled.

No country in the world offers such wonderful agricultural opportunities as the Province of

ONTARIO

Ontario is the MOST BRITISH Province in Canada, and the newcomer enjoys all the advantages of social life. Electric light is in general use in most private houses and on many of the farms.

For further [illegible] R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

The War and Canadian Steel Companies.

Nothing more strikingly exemplifies the remarkable effect upon the fortunes of the great Canadian steel organisations produced by the demands made upon them by the Mother Country and its Allies than the report (published on another page) of that leading Dominion industrial undertaking, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Last week we referred to the optimistic statements current in Canada as to the position and prospects of this important company, and the figures just to hand show that these have not been exaggerated, and give point to our remark as to the unwisdom of holders of the Common stock parting with their shares at the present inadequate quotation. When it is recognised that following upon the wonderful record of 1915, Scotia has, as a result of the enormous increase in business handled in 1916, produced net earnings equivalent—after making sundry unusual appropriations—to 27 per cent. on the Common, and that the total balance amounts to as much as 46 per cent. on the stock, it is obvious that those who part with their holdings at the present price will be sacrificing the further increment in capital value which should inevitably follow the disclosure of such remarkable figures as those contained in the present financial statement. Excellent as were the results achieved in 1915, they have been left far behind by those accomplished in 1916. In the latter year the output of forged shells was 90 per cent. greater in number than in 1915, and 120 per cent. heavier in weight, whilst the total shipments of finished steel, forgings, etc., showed an increase of no less than 64 per cent. over the previous year. Obviously such an enormous increase in the volume of business handled necessitated a very much larger working capital, but it has at the same time materially contributed both to the gross and net earnings.

* * *

"Scotia's" Remarkable Record.

The total profits for 1916, after providing for maintenance and renewal expenditure on plant and equipment, were $4,222,373, and after allowing for depreciation, business profits tax for 1915 and 1916, and other deductions, amounting to $1,490,586, the balance is $2,731,786, against $2,094,169 in 1915. After providing for interest charges on bonds, debentures, and bank advances, the net profit stands at $2,104,477, as compared with $1,510,609. The net profits for the year added to the surplus brought forward from 1915 brought up the total amount available for distribution to $3,615,086. After deducting the Preferred stock dividends for 1916 of $80,000 the total balance stood at the exceptionally satisfactory level of $3,535,086. Figures such as these call for little comment—they are self-explanatory and eloquent in themselves. We may, however, with profit point out that one of the outstanding features of the statement is undoubtedly the prudent policy adopted by the management of taking full advantage of the remarkable prosperity arising out of the present exceptional conditions to place the company in an impregnable financial position. This is exemplified by the large appropriations made for depreciation and reserve for doubtful accounts. Also we note that provision has been made for the business profits tax for both 1915 and 1916, so that the company starts 1917 with both these special accounts fully provided for. Even after allowing for these large appropriations, and interest on bonds, Debenture stock and Preferred dividend, the surplus on the Common amounted to $2,024,477—27 per cent.—and the total balance carried forward to 1917 was $3,535,086, or equivalent to approximately 46 per cent. on the Common. The report and accounts published on another page deserve the careful attention of the stockholders in this country. It will be noted that operations during the year were carried on under many difficulties, due to scarcity of labour, supplies, and railway congestion. With regard to the prospects of the current year, it is stated that the orders for steel products on the books at the present time are equal to 74 per cent. of last year's shipments, and are sufficient to keep the plant fully employed for the next six months, and that there is every prospect that this condition will prevail during the entire year. The present year has thus opened under very auspicious conditions, and whilst the results achieved in 1916 will be difficult to beat, it is not at all impossible that a year hence it may be found that even this has been accomplished.

* * *

C.P.R. and its Huge Land Assets.

The Colonisation and Development Branch of that vast undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has done excellent educational work for the Dominion in calling attention recently to the enormous area of land suitable for agriculture in that country. In the three Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba alone it estimates this at rather less than 272,892,000 acres, exclusive of forest areas – and of this huge total only 16,368,000 acres are at present producing crops. So far as the C.P.R. itself is concerned in the three Provinces named, it possesses one 6,000,000 acres of the finest land. This enormous holding is part of the area it received for the construction of its transcontinental line, and was selected before the incoming settlers had taken up the choicest parts. Whilst the C.P.R. is, of course, mainly a transportation company, it is naturally desirous of doing everything in its power to foster traffic for its system by encouraging the development of the vast area it traverses. It is now offering its land on very attractive terms to settlers, and is able to do so upon more favourable conditions than are possible to companies which aim only to make profits out of the sale of their lands. Whilst the conflict now raging in Europe must continue to check development in the Dominion so far as Canadian settlement and European immigration is concerned this should not be the case in regard to the inflow of American settlers, and according to reliable accounts there will be a large influx of settlers from the United States into the Canadian West during the present spring.

* * *

Effect of the War on Canadian Loan Companies.

Whilst one may regret the fact that the interest and rent revenue of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for 1916 is down about $10,000, no one can question the soundness of the conservative financial policy which caused what should only be regarded as a temporary set-back. The actual figures of the receipts from interest and rents for 1916 and 1915 were respectively $506,900 and $516,200. Against this has to be set certain savings in interest payments, but per contra war taxation was $2,300 higher at $7,500. At $261,100, the net revenue is actually only $3,300 lower—that for 1915 being $264,400. After deducting the 9 per cent. dividend for the year, and transferring a round $100,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at the substantial figure of $1,850,000, there is a balance left to be carried forward of $53,600, or $3,600 more than was brought forward from 1915. In view of the general prosperity of the Dominion and the fact that the annual statements of similar institutions have shown that during the past year substantial amounts of loans have been liquidated, and that the demand for mortgage loans generally is at present below normal, the shareholders of this company will probably be quite satisfied if a year hence as good a showing is forthcoming as that now made. One prominent financial authority says that the "receipts from repayments have been largely invested in Government and municipal securities," and whilst the return from this class of investment is less than from that derived from loans on mortgages, it is a safe refuge for such companies during such times as those through which we are now passing.

* * *

Effect of Increasing Expenses on Railway Earnings.

With the notable exception of the Canadian Northern Railway, which was only down in net $21,200 on the month, the Canadian railways make a very poor showing for February which it should be remembered had one working day less than in 1916. The C.P.R. earned $288,000 more than in the corresponding month of 1916, but as the expenditure expanded by no less than $596,000, the net revenue account suffered to the extent of $308,000, reducing the net gain for the eight months to $1,283,000. Relatively the Grand Trunk did even worse, for in addition to a set-back in gross revenue of £37,000, expenses went up nearly twice as much—£68,150—the result being a decline in the net profit as compared with 1916 of £105,150. We append our usual analysis of the month and of January and February combined:—

FEBRUARY.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway	£12,550 dec.	£50,200 inc.	£62,750 dec.
Grand Trunk Western	18,350 ,,	15,150 ,,	33,500 ,,
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee	6,100 ,,	2,800 ,,	8,900 ,,
Totals	£37,000 ,,	£68,150 ,,	£105,150 ,,
JAN. and FEB.			
Grand Trunk Railway	£79,750 dec.	£114,550 inc.	£194,300 dec.
Grand Trunk Western	22,850 dec.	39,150 ,,	62,000 ,,
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee	7,650 ,,	7,950 ,,	15,600 ,,
Totals	£49,250 inc.	£161,650 ,,	£112,400 ,,

In both cases, as in also that of the Canadian Northern Railway, the returns show the steady and disquieting upward trend of the working expense ratio in relation to gross earnings. The C.N.R. earned $269,400 more in February than in the same month of 1916, but as working expenses increased $21,200 more, net revenue is down to that extent. The aggregate gross earnings from July 1 are up $5,295,100, but of this no less than $4,318,000 has been absorbed by working expenses, so that the net addition to net revenue for the eight months is $977,100. The mileage of the C.N.R. in operation in February at 9,405 was 1,135 more than in February, 1916.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

ENQUIRY.—We have not seen the annual statement yet, but it will probably be published in our pages within the next week or two, and will then supply the answer to your question.

ANGLO.—Having held on so long, and as the company's affairs now seem, from current reports, to be on a very much better footing, we think you would be well advised to hold on for some time yet. We do not think you are likely to lose by so doing; indeed, there seems to be considerable ground for hope that before the end of this year some tangible advantage will accrue to the preferred shareholders, and in that case the position of your speculation would have materially improved.

G. H. (Bath).—The common has, undoubtedly, a considerably speculative aspect, and although the company is doing well and the shares may improve in value we should not recommend them to one whose first object was safety. The preferred we should class as a sound, business man's investment; there seems no reason whatever to doubt the maintenance of the dividend, and at the present price of the stock the yield, about 7½ per cent., is quite attractive.

F. T. S. (City).—(1) Yes, the cars run within a short distance, a block or two, of the property. (2) We naturally cannot attempt to estimate the value of the property without securing local advice. All that we can say is that from its position it would seem to be worth holding. Under present conditions a forced sale would probably entail considerable sacrifice, but as to this, you had better consult some local agent. (3) The firm which you mention has been established for a number of years, and bears a good reputation.

CONSTANT READER.—No recent official information is available, but the impression is that the prosperous condition of the agricultural industry has helped the company to improve its position both from the point of view of collections and also that of sales. This improvement should be progressive, but the company's business is hardly likely to attain its former levels until the home market is again aided by considerable immigration and the export market is again open. What result has been achieved by the company's munitions activities has not been stated.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—In consequence of the Easter holidays we have had to go to press earlier this week, so several articles, photographs, and letters have had to be held over.

SISTER.—Write to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

THE
DIRECT SUPPLY COMPANY,
13, Victoria Street, London, Eng
Canadian firms requiring any description of goods should communicate with the above Company.
Approved Agencies Accepted

FOOD PRICES IN CANADA.

A British Columbia correspondent sends us the following comparison between prices ruling in East Kootenay and those in Winnipeg, as at the end of January:

EAST KOOTENAY.—Beef (quarter), 15c. per lb.; mutton (carcase), 20c.; lamb (do.), 20c.; pork (do.), 15c.; turkeys and geese, 30c.; ducks and chickens, 23c.; butter, 40c.; white fish, 12½c.; fresh salmon, 20c.; herrings, 15c.; fresh eggs, 50c. per doz.; milk, 10c. per quart; sugar, 10c. per lb.; apples, $2.25-$2.50 for 40-45-lb. case; lemons, 40c. per doz.; oranges, 50c.; flour (best), $4.80 per 98-lb. sack.

WINNIPEG.—Beef (rib, roast), 20c. per lb.; do. (shoulder), 16c.; pork (roast), 23c.; lamb (leg), 30c.; do. (fore-quarter), 22c.; geese, 28c.; turkey, 30c.; poultry, 28c.; creamery butter, 42c.; fresh eggs, 60c.

CANADIAN UNDERWEAR FOR ITALY.

The Italian Government has again placed an order with Canadian knitting mills for underwear. The order is for 100,000 dozen heavy wool ribbed undershirts, and will be distributed among a number of the mills.

When it is remembered that this business is secured in competition with British and Italian mills, the efficiency of the Canadian knitting industry is realised fully (says the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*). This garment is strictly Canadian and therefore the mills of this country are well-equipped for its manufacture. The order will serve to fill up the loose corners of the trade, and further, will serve to influence the British authorities to allow wool supplies through to Canada more freely. The British authorities now control the Australasian clips, and wool can only be shipped to this country under licence and assurance that it will be used in Canada.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for the month of March aggregated 962 acres at an average price of $8.60 per acre.

Hudson's Bay Company.—The land sales for the quarter ended March 31 last were as follows:—Farm lands, 70,306 acres for £249,100, against 30,600 acres for £98,000 in the corresponding period last year. Town lots, £200, against £400. Total receipts, land department, £119,800, against £73,100. For 12 months ended March 31 last, farm lands, 255,200 acres for £871,500, against 79,300 acres and £261,606 for the year to March 31, 1916. Town lots, £9,700 against £4,700. Total receipts land department, £393,000, against £234,100.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada), Limited.
Paid-up Capital (over) ... $656,000
Head Office
Canada Life Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
London Office
Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C. 2
Land for Sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles)

TRADE WITH THE DOMINIONS.

The Minister of Munitions desires to make it known that priority authorities have been definitely set up in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Egypt.

No applications requiring priority for these countries will henceforward be considered by the Priority Department of the Ministry of Munitions except on a form endorsed by the proper local authority. Announcements as to procedure and the addresses of the authorities have been made with due publicity in each of the countries.

No exceptions can be made to the above arrangements, and firms are requested not to apply to the Ministry of Munitions unless and until the consumer has obtained the necessary support of the priority authority in the Dominion in which he resides. In the case of Canada this is the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (Priority Branch).

EMPIRE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

A statement of the aims and proposals of the Empire Resources Development Committee shows that these include:—

(*a*) The conservation for the benefit of the Empire of such natural resources as are, or may come, under the ownership or control of the Imperial, Dominion, or Indian Governments.

(*b*) The development of selected resources of the Empire under such conditions as will give to the State an adequate share of the proceeds.

(*c*) The appointment in due time of a Board for the Conservation and Development of the Resources of the Empire, so that Imperial effort may be concentrated on assets ripe for development for the common good of the Empire.

HUTS AND MEN WANTED FOR THE FRONT TRENCHES
THE CHURCH ARMY
IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MORE RECREATION HUTS
(PORTABLE)
AND CLUBS UNDER SHELL FIRE IN THE DEVASTATED REGION RECENTLY TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.
In addition to the Hundreds already on the West Front, and at Home and in other theatres of the War.
CHURCHMEN (INELIGIBLE) TO MAN THEM ARE AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.
PRAY HELP US TO SUPPLY BOTH HUTS AND MEN.
EACH HUT COSTS £300 and its EQUIPMENT £100
(Week's Working £5 abroad, £2 at home).
Kitchen Cars on Western Front.
Naval Hospital in Scotland, Named Bed £50.
Munitions Canteens for Ordnance Workers.
Hostels for Men on Leave.
British Prisoners in Germany, 6s. parcels.
Treats for Troops, 6s. parcels for men at Front.
Recreation Rooms for Soldiers' Wives.
Rest Huts for Girls on Munition Work.
Hostels for Girl Workers and Soldiers' Wives.
Wives and Widows in Fresh Air Homes.
Friends for Wounded in Distant Hospitals.
Relatives of Wounded escorted Abroad.
Distress during and after War
Cheques crossed "Barclay's, a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Sec., Headquarters, Bryanston-street, Marble Arch, W.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 587. April 7, 1917.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Western Canada Flour Mills.—The directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Northern Ontario Light and Power.—The annual statement shows that though the company's operating revenue increased by $5,506, the total net income for 1916 amounted to $611,994, being a decrease of $8,513, as compared with 1915. Of this amount $273,946 was absorbed by interest on bonds and provision for bad and doubtful debts, and Preferred dividends amounted to $142,968. $150,000 was placed to reserve, and the balance at credit of profit and loss account was increased by $44,980, standing now at $588,420.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—The report states that the balance at credit of profit and loss account brought forward was $12,595; the net profits for the year to December 31, 1916, after deducting expenses of management, interest on Debentures and all other charges, amounted to $170,246, making $182,842, which has been disposed of as follows:—Dividends, 2½ per cent., paid April 1, 1916, $27,112; dividend, 2½ per cent., paid July 3, 1916, $27,112; dividend, 2½ per cent., paid October 2, 1916, $27,112; dividend, 2½ per cent., payable January 2, 1917, $27,112; transferred to reserve fund, $35,000; balance carried forward, $39,392. The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the quarter to March 31 on its paid-up capital.

Home Investment and Savings Association.—Net profits for 1916, less Provincial Government and business tax ($1,249), War tax on income ($1,700), and subscriptions to Patriotic Fund ($1,197), amounted to $111,006, and, adding the balance brought forward from 1915, which, less war tax for that year amounted to $23,785, and premiums on capital stock $321, the total available for appropriation at the end of 1916 was $135,113. Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum absorbed $88,476, and $25,000 was transferred to contingent account, leaving a balance of $21,636 to be carried forward into the current year. The company's total assets stand at $2,373,100.

Penmans.—The report for 1916 states that the sales amounted to $5,840,127, an increase of $1,097,212. The profits were $864,779, inclusive of all expenses of administration, and after providing for bond interest, bad debts written off and machinery scrapped, the net profit amounts to $783,753. Of this Preferred stock dividends absorb $64,500, Common stock dividends $86,024, Common stock bonus $21,506, donation to Canadian Patriotic Fund $10,000, to war tax $104,129, $400,000 is transferred to reserve, leaving $52,593 to be carried forward. The surplus of liquid assets over liabilities has been increased by $360,037, the active surplus now amounting to $1,985,121. The reserve account now stands at $1,500,000, and the amount at credit of profit and loss account $672,492. For the quarter ending April 30 dividends have been declared of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred and 1 per cent. on the Common shares.

Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land.—The report for the year ended December 31 shows a balance at credit of £39,369, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital, leaving £33,369 to be carried forward. Collections both of principal and interest were seriously affected by injury to the wheat crop from rust as well as by the general war conditions.

North British Canadian Investment.—The report for 1916 shows a balance at credit of £15,615, and the directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital, absorbing £8,000, and the carrying forward of the balance of £7,615. From the dividend now payable there will be deducted the interim dividend paid in October last. The Debentures issued by the company remain at about the same amount as at the end of 1915.

Hollinger Consolidated.—The ore hoisted from the mine in 1916 amounted to 604,062 tons, containing approximately $5,342,000. Profits amounted to $3,006,409, of which $180,000 represent the premium of $1.50 per share upon the sale of 120,000 treasury shares. Dividends amounting to $3,126,000 were distributed among shareholders, thus causing a deficit from operations of $119,590, to which must be added $150,000 written off for plant depreciation.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The thirty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at Montreal on May 2 next. A statement of the company's financial position and the results of its operations during the half-year ended December 31, 1916, will be submitted. The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering the issue of collateral trust bonds of the company, for the purpose of acquiring securities of the company, and of companies whose lines are leased to or operated under working arrangements with the company, which are proposed to be compulsorily purchased by the Government, under the Defence of the Realm Act. The Common stock transfer books will be closed in Montreal, New York, and London at 3 p.m. on April 10. The Preference stock books will be closed in London at the same time. All books will be reopened on May 3.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power.—The eleventh annual report covers the operations of the company during 1916, and shows that the company's net profits for the year were $231,861, making, with the balance brought forward from 1915, a total of $277,157 at credit of profit and loss account. Dividends for 1916 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum absorbed $209,947, and $8,333 was set aside as provision for bad debts, leaving a balance of $58,876 to be carried forward. The revenues from all sources totalled $834,192. A continuous acquirement of new business throughout the year is reported by the president, who points out, however, that the revenue from such new business was hardly sufficient to offset the decrease in rates which had been brought into force. During the year $89,473 was expended upon capital account. The reserve fund stands at $720,000.

National Trust.—The annual report shows that net profits for 1916 were £48,545, which, together with the balance brought into the accounts (£15,115), made the total amount at credit of profit and loss account at the end of the year £63,660. It may be noted that net profits equalled about 15½ per cent. on the company's capital, and exceeded the net profits for 1915 by £1,459. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum were paid during 1916, absorbing £30,821; £10,273 was written off office premises account; £2,773 was subscribed to Canadian Patriotic, Red Cross, and other funds, leaving a balance of £19,790 to be carried forward. The reserve fund stands, as in 1916, at £300,219, exactly equalling the company's capital. Dealing at the annual meeting with the figures in the report, the general manager, Mr. W. E. Rundle, mentioned that interest payments had been well met during the year, and an unusually large amount of principal had been repaid. The assets under the company's administration increased during the year by £2,026,966, and now amount to £14,218,572, which indicates the public confidence which is placed in the company. Mr. Rundle mentioned that the bonds, debentures, and stocks owned by the company are all high-grade securities, and are valued in the balance-sheet at figures well below their market prices, while call loans similarly are amply margined. It is interesting to note that, according to a cable recently received by the company's London office, the National Trust Company has subscribed $1,250,000 to the new Canadian War Loan.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. **Nickel** Silver and Brass Sheet Metal **Manufacturers.** Wires of every description. Cables "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, **Motor** Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

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F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
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Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 574, Pall Mall, S.W.

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Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. F. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending March 29 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.

B

Barber, W. B. R., Edmonton—Hotel Windsor.
Brown, Mrs. W. Harold, Edmonton—Brighton.

C

Couchon, M. J. E., junr., Edmonton—20 Kensington Garden Square, W.
Chalmer, Miss Bee, Winnipeg—Milford, Surrey.
Clark, Lt.-Col. F. J. and Mrs. Brandon—Frant Cottage, Audley Road, Folkestone.
Cook, Mrs. J. J., Toronto—Thackeray Hotel.
Cock, Miss Nan, Toronto—Bermondsey Military Hospital.

D

Delaute, Major F. J. and Mrs., Ottawa—Shorehamby-Sea.
Duncan, Mrs. D. M., and Miss Jean, Winnipeg—89, Bouverie Road, Folkestone.
Donald, Mrs. R. A., Toronto—Moss Cottage, Haslemere.
Donald, H. H. Toronto—The Ferns, Haslemere.

F

Fowler, Mrs. Robert, Ottawa—3a Alder Road, Mortlake, S.W.
Fraser, Fred, Vancouver—Smith's Lawn, Sunningdale.

H

Hamilton, G. H. Ross, M.B., F.R.C.S., Toronto—9, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Hylam, J. L., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.
Hughes, Mrs. Gilbert N., Victoria—63, Denbigh Street, S.W.

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J

Jackson, Mrs. F. W. Winnipeg—Ruperra House, Brecon, Wales.
Jones, Lt. S. S., Oshawa, Ont.—c/o Dominion Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.

L

Lincoln, Major and Mrs. A. C., Calgary—86, Guilford Street, W.C.
Lees, Mrs. Gordon, Hamilton, Ont.—45, Tavistock square, W.C.

M

Maxwatt, Mrs., Winnipeg—37, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.
McLaren, Mrs. W. H., Hamilton—Q.C.M.H., Beachborough Park, Folkestone.
MacKeen, Capt. G. W., and Mrs., Baddeck, N.S.—Strand Imperial Hotel.
MacArthur, Alexander, Toronto—Oxford University Press.
Manning, Lt. H. G., Toronto—13, Gordon Street, W.C.
Metford, Capt. (R.F.C.), Sherbroke—Ritz Hotel.
Miles, Nelson W., Truro—215, Cavendish Road, Balham.

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N

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P

Pell, Fred G., Victoria, B.C.—7, Tresham Avenue, Clapton, N.E.
Pullinger, Mrs. B. W., Saskatoon—Midland Grand Hotel.

R

Raymond, Capt., and Mrs. J. G., Montreal—Shoreham-by-Sea.
Road, Fredk. C. S. M., Kerrobert, Sask.—34, Bedford Place, W.C.

S

Schwartz, Capt. and Mrs. G. B., Toronto—Ivydene, Haslemere.

T

Turner, Mrs. E. Mackay, Gananoque, Ont.—20, Kensington Garden Square, W

W

Waugh, Mrs. N. C., Ottawa—53, Bower Street, W.C.
Weldon, Lt. Chas. H. and Mrs., Montreal—23a Elsham Road, Kensington.
Wood, Mrs. H. F., Peterborough, Ont.—3, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, S.W.
Wood, Major A. V., Vancouver, B.C.—3, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, S.W.

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A London metallurgist wishes to secure the agencies of Canadian producers of refined zinc, copper and lead.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian producers of steam coal prepared to contract for shipment of large quantities to Italy.

A London firm wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers, who can supply ladies' leather purses (principally cheap grades), bags, letter-cases, photo-cases, and leather goods generally.

A Liverpool firm of iron merchants and metal brokers are desirous of representing Canadian manufacturers of metal and hardware lines, including pig iron and wire products, also pins, needles, cutlery, electroplate, paints, oils, ropes, cement, belt and rubber goods.

A London firm seek supplies of mild steel cooper hoops, 15 gauge, for shipment to New Zealand, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm are open to purchase small cedar wood brush handles in 100 gross lots, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

——**——

Nearly a million acres of Government land were settled upon in Alberta last year, and 5,074 homestead patents were issued in that Province during the same period.

Among the contents of the *Canadian Magazine* for March are: "The Biggest Year in Canada," W. L. Edmonds; "Canadian Poetry of the Great War," J. D. Logan; "Paris and London in War Time," Marie Johnson; "Little Metis and Thereabouts," Frank Yeigh; "With Canadians from the Front: the Non-combatants," Lacey Amy.

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